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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V NEW YORK, DECEMBER 4, 1918 No. 13

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Must Find New Markets

Is it time to go abroad to study conditions and discuss contracts for supplies of reconstruction materials? Exporters have already received orders for stocks urgently needed and are figuring on ways and means of shipping small lots now that licenses are more freely granted The French and English houses are particularly active in requests for early renewal of trading, especially in raw materials. Merchants here are cautious in making commitments, believing it is too early to expect extensive shipping arrangements, and without steamers it is useless to take large contracts. There is a general belief in the drug and chemical trade that business men in Great Britain and on the continent are in a similar position to the business men in the United States, and that it is not advisable to go after trade until the peace terms are settled.

Not knowing what may happen, it is thought that a waiting attitude is safer at this time. Nevertheless several large producers are making plans to send their best men to London in January with a view of having them on the ground in order to take advantage of any opportunities that may develop. This is the attitude of manufacturers of chemical products who have had large contracts with the United States Government and with the Allies which will be cancelled soon. They enlarged their capacity during the war and are able to produce in quantities much greater than the American market can absorb in normal times. It is imperative for these companies to find a market as soon as possible for the surplus stocks that will quickly accumulate. The alternative is a temporary shutdown and the discharge of many hundreds of men. Efforts are being made to avert this calamity.

War Salaries and War Expenses

Secretary McAdoo says the living expenses in Washington are so great that he cannot afford to remain in the Cabinet at $12,000 a year. There is no question that the increase in prices and rents has been abnormal and a public official has heavy expenses owing to his position. When Secretary Gage accepted the position and moved from Chicago to Washington he looked about for a house, and with Mrs. Gage and the agent, made an inspection of certain premises. The agent thought the house could be rented for $7,500. The salary of a Cabinet officer at that time was $8,000. Turning to Mrs. Gage the Secretary of the Treasury said: "What in the world will we do with that other $500?"

With expenses swelled by war prices, how about the young chemists who have been called to aid the Government and are receiving remunerative salaries at present, but must expect some reduction in pay when they leave Government work? Will manufacturers make it attractive to them to continue in the profession? It is said that the development of the chemical and dyestuff industries calls for more chemists than are now available, but what salaries will be paid? The older and experienced chemists who were valuable before the war are just as valuable now, or more in demand possibly, but what will be the standing of the young chemist under the new conditions?

Cancelling Government Contracts

The Controller of the Treasury holds that the War Department cannot agree with a contractor on an arbitrary sum to cover liabilities, in cancelling a contract for war work, unless authorization is given for this in a previously existing contract. Fully 70 per cent of the war contracts were made with the War Department, and this decision is likely to delay compromise agreements involving millions in munition contracts.

Secretary Baker has practically agreed to cancel War Department contracts on a basis of compensation for expenditures incurred and profits not to exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand. The contractor on his part is to release the Government from all obligations.

Controller Warwick says some contracts provide a specific method of payment on termination. It cannot be assumed that the contractor anticipated profits from completing his contract. There may be contractors willing to terminate their contracts on terms more favorable to the Government than are contained in the proposed supplementary contract submitted by Secretary Baker. The Controller says it is possible that some may be willing to terminate existing contracts on the basis of payment for what is delivered before termination.

New legislation may be necessary to unravel the tangle. Meantime the efforts to facilitate the transition from a war basis to peace conditions in the industries are seriously delayed. Until these contracts are legally adjusted manufacturers will not be in a position to arrange for new work, or dispose of their present accumulation of stock and raw material. Many orders for war material were sent by wire or telephone and the issue may be raised whether this form of agreement will hold, there being no legally executed contract, as a basis for a compromise and cancellation.

Germans Obtained the Goods

American and British firms in South America were a good deal disturbed during the war to find German companies well supplied with heavy chemicals, such as caustic soda, at a time when shipments to South America were held up in the United States. These German firms were on the Enemy Trading List of Great Britain and the United States, yet they could always fill orders for their customers and even supplied the former customers of American and English agents.

It was found that the caustic soda was shipped from Japan. These German firms were not on the black list in Japan. This is only one of the loopholes which the United States Government found it difficult to close.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Not through absence of important requirements or lack of sustained purchasing power, but mainly because of expectations of downward revisions of prices, even now being realized in some instances, forward business is largely held in abeyance, according to R. G. Dun & Co.

That many buyers are deferring new commitments as far as possible, awaiting the further reaction of prices which seems plainly foreshadowed, is the keynote of advices from about every center of prominence, and uncertainty regarding the exact disposition of various restrictions which still remain effective is a not insignificant element in the present hesitation. Yet with conservatism and caution conspicuous features, there is now clearly less apprehension of the results of the economic changes which must inevitably be witnessed, and the transition to a peace basis is continuing without apparent signs of serious dislocation of trade and industry. That the movement has already made considerable progress and is gaining momentum, with more general retrenchment of Federal expenditures, there is accumulating evidence, and the steady relaxing or elimination of the arbitrary restraints arising from war conditions is shaping the way for a freer flow of normal commerce.

Where curtailment of Government projects is causing reduction of working forces, the labor thus released is mainly finding ready employment in other directions, and official and private interests are cooperating with the end in view that the readjustments may be accomplished with a minimum of unsettlement. A development which promises well for the future, and upon which confident hopes are founded, is the appearance of increasing export inquiries, not only for the products of the farms, but also for steel, textiles, leather and other leading manufactured articles.

Total bank clearings last week at the principal centers in the United States amount to $5,106,103,284, an increase of 20.6 per cent over the same week last year, and of 7.6 per cent over the corresponding week in 1916, according to "Dun's Review." New York City reports a gain of 15.8 per cent compared with last year, but a loss of 9.3 per cent as contrasted with this week in 1916. The aggregate of the cities outside the metropolis is 29.1 per cent larger than last year and 50.8 per cent in excess of the same week two years ago. This is a very satisfactory exhibit, and the outstanding feature of the week's statement is the pronounced expansion over all former corresponding periods at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City and New Orleans.

The month of November brought with it a somewhat anomalous condition in money. Judged solely by the lower average of rates, the call loan situation has been easier, and this week time funds were offered less sparingly. Yet certain regulations which became effective in November, an increase in margins on loans being one of them, further tightened the reins on speculation, and cheaper money loses some of its attraction when borrowings cannot be extended beyond a fixed maximum.

Industries Plan for Reconstruction

War Service Committees Outline Programme at Atlantic City Convention

THE War Service Committees of the various industries represented at the Trade Conference at Atlantic City, called by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to discuss plans for the readjustment of business in this country, met on Tuesday and adopted resolutions which were later presented in full convention of all delegates on the Million Dollar Pier.

A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, speaking before the oil section of the convention, said he did not fear that there would be idleness among labor through inability to provide sufficient employment, but rather that there would not be enough labor.

"I cannot agree with that portion of President Wilson's message which deals with the employment problem," he said. "Statistics show a large percentage of foreign laborers in this country are preparing to go to their native countries. They have made big wages during the war period and they are going back to work out the reconstruction problems in their own countries. I doubt if this will be offset by Europeans coming to this country.

"Before much progress on a programme of reconstruction is in sight American industry must know the extent to which it is to receive the cooperation of the Government. The President has given us little light on this. He goes forth to combat economic barriers abroad while leaving us in doubt as to whether they are to be maintained at home. Are American corporations engaged in developing export trade to be encouraged by the operation of the Webb act, or are they to be shackled by the Sherman law and similar restrictive measures? Foreign governments are financing and even entering into partnership with private enterprises in ambitious undertakings to capture the world trades.

"Are the legitimate aims of American industry to be represented at the Peace Conference? We have not learned much as to this from the President's speech. We do know that the American delegation at that conference will not lack well meaning, but we do not know if any practical and seasoned American business executive has been drafted to assist and advise our diplomats. We know that the British Government is a partner in the petroleum business and that every advantage gained in the peace parley will be an advantage for British and Allied petroleum interests. On this subject I think we should express ourselves firmly and conclusively."

Would Repeal Sherman Act

The War Service Committee on Building Stone went so far as to adopt a resolution declaring for the outright repeal of the Sherman law and substitution of legislation that would grant business the same privileges respecting domestic trade as it already enjoys as to foreign trade under the Webb law.

The Building Stone Committee also voiced a protest against the proposal to inaugurate a nation-wide basis of railroad rates constructed on the theory that distance is the outstanding controlling factor.

Opposition of Government ownership of railroads was the substance of another resolution by the Building Stone Committee. It favors, however, intensified regulations as respects railroad corporate affairs.

There seemed to be a general agreement that business must proceed cautiously in bringing about the after-the-war readjustment, that there should be no sudden dumping of products on the market and thus bring about demoralization, that labor should be steadily employed as one of the best ways to maintain stability, that there should be no effort made by the Government in arbitrarily fixing prices and that business should be permitted, to a large extent, to work out its own reconstruction problems.

Nearly four hundred members of the war service committees, representing virtually every business and industry in the country, attended the meetings on Monday and Tuesday. As a result, a large number of resolutions will be presented to the clearance committee for action and submission to the general convention.

Industrial Groups Represented

For the purpose of facilitating discussion and coordinating the ideas of the various industries represented, the War Service Committees, after meeting separately gathered together in thirty-five related groups. Afterwards these related groups assembled as ten major groups representing the ten primary industries within the United States.

The ten groups as defined for the purpose of the conference are as follows:

Food Products.
Textiles.
Heat, Light and Power.
Metals and Minerals Other Than Iron and Steel.
Iron and Steel.
Wood and Wood Products.
Chemicals.
Leather.
Earthen Products.
Industrial Professions.

The open sessions of the conference, at which the public will be invited to attend, are to occur on Thursday and Friday, and at that time it is believed that some valuable results will be obtained through the preliminary work of the various sections, while the general discussion from the platform will be presented by outside speakers of well-known reputation.

Many of the participants in the conferences are men who have been largely engaged in war work by the Government either in shaping or carrying into effect its policies, purchasing supplies, rationing and apportioning raw materials, controlling transportation, fuel supplies and other necessities of production. Included among those who will actively participate in the discussions are bankers of national prominence, both members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and bankers who are interested in the credit situation independently of any organization or association.

Among the speakers at the public sessions of the Convention will be Theodore Roosevelt, Charles M. Schwab, Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, Nicholas Murray, Butler, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and others who have taken part in war work.

FAVOR CHECK ON PRICE-CUTTING

The Federal Trade Commission in a report to Congress recommends a check on re-sale price-fixing and price-cutting. The report says in part:

"The Supreme Court has made it clear, that, in the present state of the law, the maintenance of a resale price by the producer is a restraint of trade and is unlawful.

"Such being the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Federal Trade Commisssion has enforced the law, even though it may have appeared to operate inequitably in some cases. In its enforcement of this rule the Commission has been mindful that the cutting of a recognized resale price on well-established and identified articles has been, at times, indulged in for unfair trade purposes. When so unfairly used such price cutting is attempted to be cloaked as lawful competition and justified by the Supreme Court decisions.

"Thus, both price maintenance and price cutting under certain conditions are found to be unfair and business men are perplexed. It is with the desire that this perplexity may be terminated that the Commission addresses the Congress.

"It is similarly urged that manufacturers should be protected in their good will created by years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise.

"The consuming public does not enjoy benefits by unfair price cutting to compensate it for the injuries following demoralization caused by price cutting. This for the reason that, in the long run, unrestrained price cutting tends to impair, if not to destroy, the production and distribution of articles desirable to the public.

"There must be a common ground wherein the rights of producer, purveyor and consumer may each be fully secured and equity done to all. The search for such a ground has been a task of the Commission and results in the following conclusions:

"That producers of identified goods should be protected in their intangible property right or good will.

"That the unlimited power both to fix and to enforce and maintain a resale price may not be made lawful with safety.

"That unrestricted price cutting is not in the public interest."

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Pierre Jay, chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, says of the business outlook:

"Attention in this district is centered in the problem of readjusting business to a peace basis, different lines reacting in different manners to the change in conditions since the armistice was signed. In general the volume of business continued above normal until about November 10th, and then contracted with gradually increasing rapidity during the next fortnight. Sales by retailers which were somewhat restricted at the beginning of the period under report, because of the influenza epidemic and the spirit of war economy—showed a decided gain toward the end of November."

PRICES OF TIN FIXED

John Hughes, chairman of the sub-Committee on Pig Tin of the American Iron and Steel Institute, announced on Tuesday the fixed prices at which the tin allocated to the United States by the Inter-Allied Tin Executive will be distributed by the United States Steel Products Company.

The prices, which cover shipments during December and January, are 72½ cents a pound, ex dock or store Port of New York or Chicago, or f. o. b. delivery points at Chicago and points east, seller's option, and 71¼ cents a pound, ex dock or store Pacific Coast ports, seller's option.

WOULD LICENSE DYESTUFF IMPORTERS

Leading Manufacturers Present Plan to War Industries Board—Committee to Pass on Importations Suggested—High Tariff Favored to Protect Industry

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The licensing of dyestuff importers as a method of protecting the American industry from destruction through foreign competition, was advocated at a gathering of dyestuff manufacturers and officials of the War Industries Board. Following this conference it was rumored that the Government very likely would take steps of a protective nature and announcements to that effect will be forthcoming shortly.

It is expected that a board or committee will be appointed to exercise supervision over all incoming shipments of dyes and colors from abroad. In this way, the Government could shut out imports when made with the direct purpose of smothering our own industries. At the same time such a board or committee could pass judgment on whether or not dyes or colors that are capable of production in the United States should be imported.

Such a step as that proposed is declared to be absolutely essential if it is intended to continue dye making in the United States as a growing industry. Press dispatches from Italy tell what the Germans are doing in that country towards knocking out the foothold American dyes have obtained. The activities of Swiss concerns, declared to have German backing, are known; dyes were offered immediately following the signing of the armistice at prices with which our people could not hope to compete.

It is the intention of the War Industries Board to hold additional conferences with representatives of the industry. Among those present were E. C. Klipstein, of A. Klipstein & Co., New York; Charles L. Reeve and M. R. Poucher, representing E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Company; C. Cyril Bennett, secretary, American Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association; A. C. Imbrie, United States Finishing Company; Henry I. Blum, United Dye Works; William T. Miller, National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc.; J. M. Matthews, Grasselli Chemical Company; Herman A. Metz, Consolidated Color and Chemical Company; Millar Wilson, Army representative on dyestuffs commodity section; C. L. Auger, president of the National Silk Dyeing Company; William H. Watkins, National Aniline and Chemical Company; W. D. Adams, of Charlotte, N. C., representing the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers; W. H. Brace, of Brace, McGinn & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. H. E. Mechling, Louisville, Ky.; and Grinnell Jones and A. R. Willis, of the United States Tariff Commission.

AMERICANS STUDY LONDON SITUATION

Chas. L. Huisking, president of Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., No. 5 Platt street, New York, arrived in England a few days ago, according to a cable received by his office. He plans a short business trip through England and France, in connection with their extensive foreign relations.

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, Mo., with offices at No. 1 Platt street, New York, is in London to survey the chemical situation in regard to after-war trade.

S. R. Church of The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, manufacturers of coal-tar products, sailed for Europe on Monday, Dec. 2, to look over the field for foreign trade.

CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS HELD UP

Cancellation of war contracts by the War Department has been delayed indefinitely by a decision of Controller Warwick of the Treasury Department, who declares it would be illegal for Secretary Baker to terminate contracts on the basis proposed by him.

In the form of contract submitted it is provided that the United States shall pay to the contractor 75 per cent of the amount found by the contracting officer to be the minimum amount for which the contractor is entitled to be reimbursed and in addition to reimburse the contractor against expenses and obligations a sum not to exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand.

In the answer of the Controller of the Treasury he says, in part:

"It can not be assumed, as the proposed contract form does, that the contractor anticipated profits from completing his contract. There may be contractors willing to terminate their existing contracts, whether continuing the termination clauses or not, on terms more favorable to the Government than are contained in the proposed form. It is possible some may be willing to terminate existing contracts on the basis of payment for what is delivered before termination.

"Having no authority to decide the form of contract, the only question properly for the decision of this office in your submission is whether payment may be authorized of the sum being 75 per cent of the amount found by the contracting officer to be the minimum amount for which the contractor is entitled to be reimbursed. The making of the supplemental agreement and the simple certifying to the amount by the contracting officer upon the statement and estimate of the contractor will not be sufficient nor conclusive upon the accounting officer."

In the letter from Secretary Baker to the Controller of the Treasury which brought forth the decision, the Secretary of War says that many war contractors are willing to forego prospective profits on the remainder of the work and terminate the existing contract on a basis which would amount substantially to compensation for expenditures incurred and profits not to exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand.

PROBLEM OF POTASH PRODUCTION

The War Industries Board has turned over to the Interior Department the problem of increasing the potash production in the United States.

A statement issued by the board says that before the war this country imported 250,000 tons of pure potash from Germany, and that when this supply was cut off at the beginning of hostilities American industries undertook to meet the situation. Last year some 30,000 tons of potash were produced in the United States, and this year 60,000 tons will be produced, but this is far short of the country's needs.

Clifford Talmage Orear, formerly assistant Pacific Coast manager of the Keystone Lubricating Company, died recently at Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

James L. McLaughlin, 244 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal., has been awarded a contract for the construction of an oxy-acetylene generating plant at Mare Island, Cal. The plant will be ready for use in four months.

Dr. Cornelison, president and general manager of the Peerless Color Company, and formerly with the Calco Chemical Co., is in New York on a business trip.

HISTORY OF ANILINE OIL IN AMERICA

Research Work by Semet-Solvay—The Plant at Frankford, Pa.—Organization of the Benzol Products Company and Absorption by National Aniline and Chemical Co.

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 1—The history of the manufacture of aniline oil in the United States is told in an article in a recent issue of the "Post-Standard," evidently written by some one well informed in affairs of the Semet-Solvay Company. The account says that the most important point in relation to the dyestuffs industry, at which it may be said to start, is the manufacture of aniline. The development of the finished dyes proceeds from this point through what are known as intermediates to the actual finished colors. Aniline is a product based on benzol as a raw material and requiring in its manufacture nitric and sulphuric acids. The production of benzol from the distillation of coal has been a fundamental part of the Semet-Solvay work as builders and operators of by-product coke ovens.

Its use in this country was for many years after the establishment of the industry very limited, and the widening of that use has been one of the difficult problems connected with the exploitation of the saving of the valuable by-products in making coke.

Some twelve years ago or more the Semet-Solvay Company began systematic research in the utilization of benzol in the manufacture of aniline with a view to its eventual development into dyestuffs. There had been an early attempt about 1897 to manufacture aniline in this country when a small plant had been built at Frankford, Pa., for this purpose. Owing to the scarcity at that time of benzol and more particularly to competition of the German manufacturers of aniline, this small plant was not able to maintain itself as a commercial enterprise and it stood idle for many years. Up to the year 1909, however, no effort was made to revive the manufacture of aniline, but in that year a combination of interests was effected between the Semet-Solvay Company making benzol, the General Chemical Company making acids, and the Barrett Company, who had purchased and then owned the old aniline plant at Frankford.

A company was formed called the Benzol Products Company. The old plant was rehabilitated and production of aniline was begun, the first product being put on the market in 1910. From that time until the beginning of 1914 the plant was run at a loss, due to the fact that the industry was new and required some years to bring it down to an efficient basis. In the first six months of 1914, however, the conditions had so far improved in manufacture that a small profit was earned so that upon the breaking out of the great war at the end of July the industry was in a position to meet the abnormal conditions imposed upon it.

Since that time the small plant at Frankford has been moved to Marcus Hook, Pa., and is now expanded into one of the largest manufactories of aniline in the world. As a basis for dyestuffs manufacture, it had always been the intention of the companies interested in it to expand its activities on this line and much research work was done with this in view during the early years of the war.

At the end of 1916, however, it was found that manufacturers of intermediates and finished dyestuffs, some of whom had been struggling along for many years before the war, and some who bought from the Benzol Products Company the aniline upon which they based their dye-

stuffs, were disposed to join with the Benzol Products Company in the formation of a complete dyestuffs industry.

This led to negotiations which resulted in the early part of 1917, in the formation of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., composed of Benzol Products Company, Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Standard Aniline Products, Inc., in which group there was brought in later the William J. Matheson Company, known as the Cassella Color Co., and now the Century Color Co.

The size and substantial quality of the industry thus formed may be realized from the fact that in the government reports on the dyestuffs industry for the year 1917, data is given which shows that the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., was making in that year 105 of the standard dyes used and that they had produced 58.3 per cent of the total consumption of dyes in the United States.

It was found in the course of working out the organization of the National Company that they required a combination of ability in their various manufacturing plants, which led to the selection of Dr. L. C. Jones, the chief chemist of the Solvay Process and Semet-Solvay companies, as the vice-president and director of manufacture of the National Anline and Chemical Company, Inc.

Preceding the efforts to establish the dyestuffs industry in America by manufacturing aniline oil, John D. Pennock, general manager of the Solvay Process Company, and Dr. L. C. Jones, formerly chief chemist of the latter corporation and the Semet-Solvay Company, and now vice-president and director of manufacture for the National Aniline Chemical Company, Inc., went to Germany in the interests of the manufacture of aniline dyestuff, as the Semet-Solvay Company desired to utilize the light oils reclaimed in the manufacture of their direct product. They asked the German government if it would send experts to this country in the interest of the making of dyestuffs, of which it had a monopoly, because the crown backed the manufacturers financially when they lowered the price to such a figure as to preclude the successful manufacture here. The reply came that the German government would when the American tariff forced them to do so.

INDUSTRIAL WAGES IN NEW YORK

The month of October saw a decided check to manufacturing activity in New York state, according to the State Industrial Commission. However, this was due, to the absence of employees from work on account of the influenza epidemic which prevailed throughout the whole state and not to any slowing down of the demand for the products of factories.

Aggregate wages in October fell off four per cent, in comparison with the preceding month. Although fewer people were employed in manufacturing activities in October than in September, the ones who were employed, on an average, received the highest weekly compensation that has been paid in New York state factories since 1914, when these records were first collected. These high earnings show that any halting of industry was due to the shortage of labor. The average wage weekly for October was $22.34, a gain of 3 cents over the previous high mark in September.

In the chemical industries October reports show three per cent fewer employees and two per cent smaller payrolls than in September. In comparison with a year ago employees increased one per cent and the total wages twenty-one per cent.

H. A. METZ EXPLAINS WHY GERMAN DYE PATENTS FAIL TO WORK OUT

Difference Between Product Patent and Process Patent—Intermediates Now Available in the United States—Conditions in German Dye Plants

Herman A. Metz explains the failure of German patents to work out right when taken over by American manufacturers as due to the difference between a product patent and a process patent. He says:

"We must bear in mind that in this country we had a so-called 'product patent' and not the 'process patent.' In other words, a product when once produced, regardless of the cost of production or the process by which it was produced, could be patented and its manufacture or sale would be a monopoly for seventeen years. This barred all incentive or attempts to make the product in a cheaper way. The German law provided for a 'process patent' to the discoverer of a new process.

"This enabled any chemist to devise a different process by which a product could be made for less cost, insuring him a commercial advantage over the original patentee, and he would naturally drive the other producer from the market.

"Another reason why we lagged was that we had a duty on finished colors of 30 per cent, while raw materials or so-called intermediate products which are really the basis of the industry, came in free. By buying intermediates duty free in Europe, manufacturers had a 30 per cent protection upon colors made here. Manufacturing in that instance consisted merely of carrying out a few further processes with the intermediates bought abroad. In addition to the 30 per cent, we now have a duty of 5 cents a pound on most colors, and 15 per cent and an additional specific duty upon the intermediates or raw materials which insures us sufficient protection to make a great many of these intermediates here at a sufficient profit in view of the fact that benzol and toluol, which formerly were allowed to go to waste, are now obtained automatically in the recovery coke ovens.

"We will undoubtedly continue to make a great bulk of the colors used in this country on this side. My own experience in my plants satisfied me that with anywhere near normal conditions as to cost of raw materials and with labor conditions settled—and that does not mean the old pre-war scale of wages must be reached—we can successfully compete under present tariffs with the large number of colors that are now being made, which constitute, so far as quantity is concerned, the bulk of our importations.

"What we must guard against is a recurrence of the situation of 1914 through any possible contingency. The only way to do it is to manufacture our essential products in this country and to see to it that the manufacturers here will be able to make a reasonable profit upon their investment and continue to exist. Competition will be keen, but in the last two or three years we have made enormous strides in studying the foreign processes and such patents as had been taken out previously by the German manufacturers.

"It is, of course, hard to say what position the German plants are in. They have no doubt the raw materials available, but in the more important raw materials, such as cotton, wool, rubber, etc., they must be dependent upon imports. Future competition will depend entirely upon receipt of essential raw materials. The man power, of course, is an unknown quantity, but undoubtedly, so far as crude labor is concerned, a great number of Russian prisoners will remain in Germany."

Business Brevities

Gov. Whitman has appointed Frank Richardson, of Cambridge, N. Y., Commissioner of Narcotic Drug Control. Mr. Richardson is a druggist at Cambridge and treasurer of New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The commission was created by the 1918 legislature.

The Chemical Alliance, Inc., is planning to send out a nitrate of soda questionnaire to fertilizer manufacturers. It will cover stocks on hand and in transit Dec. 1, the amount consumed during November and estimated requirements for December.

The Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold its annual convention in New York, Dec. 6 and 7. The National Varnish Manufacturers' Association will meet here on Dec. 10. The Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers meet at the Hotel Astor, New York, Dec. 16 and 17.

The E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 4½ per cent to be paid Dec. 16 to stockholders of record on Nov. 30. The company has also declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the debenture stock, payable January 25 to stock of record on Jan. 10.

The three large dye concerns of Switzerland which recently combined their interests are the Gesellschaft fur Chemische Industrie of Basel, the Chemische Fabrik, vorm. Sandoz of Basel, and J. R. Geigy, of Basel. The agreement provides for a pooling of profits, the Gesellschaft fur Chemische Industrie participating to the amount of 52 per cent, while the remaining 48 per cent has been allotted to the other two companies.

Chemicals and chemical products constitute one of the main groupings in the new classification for foreign trade statistics which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has prepared. The group is subdivided into general chemicals, coal-tar products, natural dyes and tanning materials; pigments, paints and varnishes; drugs and medicines; soaps, perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet preparations; fertilizers and explosives.

The Monopoly Bureau of the Taiwan government announces that the allotment of camphor for October, November and December, 1918, will be 3,350 piculs (446,666 pounds) for the celluloid manufacturers and 200 piculs (26,667 pounds) for the camphor refiners of the U. S., a total of 3,350 piculs or 950 piculs less than the amount apportioned for the preceding three months. The selling price is advanced 55s from 262s to 317s (from $63.67 to $77.03) per hundredweight.

Rumors current that color makers in Switzerland have shipped to this country products of German factories are denied by the Society of Chemical Industry of Basel. "Such action would not correspond with the absolute loyal attitude of the Basel factories," the communication reads, "and it would be quite impossible, as all shipments intended for the allied and neutral countries have to undergo multiplied controls, not only through our government, but through the French and English embassies, which are thoroughly convinced of the correctness and loyalty of the Basel factories."

GERMANY'S WORLD-TRADE PLANS

Ready for Commercial Warfare When Peace Is Concluded—Plot to Control South American Trade From New York—Condition of Her Shipping

L. J. de Bekker declares Germany is ready for new warfare when peace shall have been concluded. Beaten in arms, she will resume her centuries-old attempt to conquer the trade of the world. Her mercantile fleets have suffered no material loss, except in the case of big units like the Vaterland and other steamers seized by the nations with whom she has been fighting. While submarine piracy has reduced the tonnage of civilized peoples, Germany has been augmenting her merchant ship equipment.

Unified command has proved as successful in combating competition in trade as it was twice shown to be in blood-stained Flanders. Transportation, manufactures and money power are linked together in the German commercial system, all directed by autocratic authority. "Freedom of the seas," according to the German interpretation, is the right for Germany to do as she pleases and to compel others to do as she pleases, also. Machinery by which she controlled the trade of Latin America is still intact, and can be operated from the port of New York, as in the past. It is a one-man machine.

The Allies and the United States have it in their power by the terms of peace to place a curb on German ambition. Tariff must confront tariff, morality must be backed by enterprise, there must be unity of purpose, or the new world war will be won by Germany.

Writing in the "New York Tribune," L. J. de Bekker gives his views in detail as follows, after reviewing the German commercial invasion of Hayti, and Latin America:

"In America they fawned upon the President when he opined that there might be occasions when we would be too proud to fight and when he insisted that the American people should be neutral in thought as well as in deed. Up to within a few days of the declaration of war they insisted upon their rights as neutrals in banking and commercial transactions, but, as the records of the Alien Property Custodian abundantly proved, the Germans had ample warning months in advance that America would be forced to fight. While they were camouflaging their industrial and commercial enterprises by incorporating with American directors, they continued, with a few exceptions, to hoodwink the banking interests of the country, and especially of New York, and to profess that the common interests of the United States and the empire were so great that under no circumstances would war be possible.

"And beyond a doubt they had moved the control of Latin-American business from Berlin to New York, having privately announced to the greatest banking houses here in 1914 that they 'foresaw the downfall of London as the world's financial center, and, therefore, desired to cooperate in establishing the new money mart in New York City, to which end they sent over a representative, invested with plenary powers, from the Deutsche Bank.' This man was Hugo Schmidt, now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, then paymaster for Bernstorff, and among his crew of criminals were such as Boy-Ed and von Papen and Bolo Pasha. Schmidt had unlimited authority over all the financial and mercantile and industrial affairs of Germany in the New World, and was worthy of the trust.

"As the colonial possessions of the German Empire have passed completely into Allied control, their place

in the German scheme for trade supremacy may be ignored for the time. But there is now a measure in Congress looking to the establishment of a standardized scale of payment for sailors employed by the Allied nations and the United States, and the necessity thus revealed for united action may be enforced by a brief discussion of the growth of the German mercantile marine.

"Men like the late Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, were perfectly aware of the advantage to be derived from carrying your manufacturing competitor's freight, and, Jew though he was, Ballin was in high favor at Berlin so long as he proved useful in aiding to create and direct a mighty mercantile fleet.

"Almost from the beginning, Bismarck's empire was protectionist, welcoming the importation of raw material to be worked up by cheap labor and practically prohibiting the import of manufactured goods, unless for some special and temporary purpose, but it was protection for the monopolists, not for the workmen. The zollverein, or tariff agreement of March 1, 1906, embraced all Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg.

"From this date German shipping began to rule the world, for she was able to encourage or repress home manufacturers at will, arrange and monopolize trade routes, except for the well defined paths of British intercolonial trade, and juggle freight rates to the destruction of her enemies and her own great profit. And the idea of propaganda was ever present. Passenger traffic was encouraged by abundance of food and comfort and obsequious service. Praise of German methods would have a cash value, even if the passengers were carried at a loss. Up to the invasion of Belgium German import and export trade, based on low wages, protected against foreign competition, encouraged by freight discrimination and subsidies, always showed a handsome balance in favor of the empire.

"In 1913 the German mercantile marine had grown from almost nothing to vast proportions. Possession of Kiel, with its canal, and the stronghold of Helgoland, once wrested from pirates by the Hanseatic League, later British, but turned back to Germany by the British under Salisbury's Premiership, makes the old German division of Baltic and North Sea fleets nominal; but this classification may be retained here for the sake of convenience. In 1913 the Baltic division possessed 388 sailing vessels of 17,187 net tonnage, and 562 steamers of 301,145 net tonnage; the North Sea fleet had 2354 sailing vessels of 481,041 net tonnage, and 1536 steamers of 2,354,724 net tonnage. The grand total of the mercantile marine was thus 4,850 vessels of 3,153,724 net tonnage, manned by 83,898 sailors.

"Under the British conception of 'freedom of the seas' the Germans in 1913 were able to enter in home ports of their own shipping 34,772,177 tons and to clear 34,921,906 tons. During the same year the total foreign tonnage entered was 12,501,509 and cleared 7,127,098. Foreign shipping was represented in this order: British, Swedish, Danish. Discrimination by the Germans against foreign bottoms is conclusively shown by these statistics, and the howl for 'freedom of the seas' arose again only after the blockade established by the Allied fleet."

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Newark, N. J., has completed arrangements for the reconstruction of its Building No. 403. The structure will be used as a dryer building, and is estimated to cost $9,000.

ACETONE FROM CORN DISTILLATION

Company in Canada Producing More Than Seven Tons a Day—4,500 to 4,800 Bushels of Corn Consumed Daily—Fermentation Process Used

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 1—One of the most important of the new chemical industries established in Canada as a result of the war is the manufacture of acetone by the distillation of corn. Before the war the principal method of acetone production was by the destructive distillation of wood, but the supply from this source being inadequate, researches conducted in England demonstrated that acetone could be obtained by the distillation of corn with a powerful ferment.

The British Acetones Co. was organized under government direction for its manufacture in Canada on an extensive commercial scale. A large distillery in Toronto, owned by Gooderham & Worts, was available, owing to the enactment of prohibition, and the additional equipment required for the manufacture of acetone was quickly installed.

The Imperial government asked for 250 tons of acetone during the first 15 months of operation and that quantity was forthcoming in the course of six months, and the total output during the fifteen month period was over 1,000 tons. When it was seen that the process was an unqualified success the plant was again and again enlarged by the addition of more stills, until the rate of production now amounts to 7½ tons per day, or 2,200 tons per year. Equipment is now being installed which will permit the treatment of the by-product butyl alcohol by which 11 tons of methyl ethyl ketone will be obtained, making a total production of 18 tons per day.

For the manufacture of 7 tons of acetone a day there is a daily consumption of from 4,500 to 4,800 bushels of corn, which is ground and heated in the form of a mash. Then the ferment is used, which is imported from England. A small quantity of this ferment is placed in a test tube with about a teaspoonful of corn mash. This is allowed to ferment and then passed to a vessel six or eight times larger, additional corn being added and the fermentation process is continued in larger vessels, the final receptacle containing 25,000 gallons. The distillation process in an ordinary spirit still follows.

The crude acetone passes off first and later the butyl alcohol and water are taken off. The acetone is rectified, passed into tanks and loaded for shipping into steel drums, each of which has a capacity of 600 lbs. The butyl alcohol is also rectified and the water content taken off and is then put through several catalytic processes and treated with sulphuric acid. On being distilled crude methyl ethyl ketone is given off which must be refined to enable its utilization for the manufacture of cordite. Should the refining of methyl ethyl ketone be undertaken, it will increase the output of the British Acetones Co. fully 150 per cent, but it is as yet uncertain how the termination of the war may affect the industry. The Toronto plant is the only one in Canada producing acetone from corn distillation, and its output represents three-fourths of the total acetone production of the country.

The National Wood Chemical Association held its third annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y., recently. W. L. Saunders of Cadillac, Mich., was elected president of the association for the coming year, succeeding F. E. Clawson, of Ridgway, Pa. The other officers are, vice-president, John Troy, Olean, N. Y., and secretary-treasurer, F. J. Goodfellow, Bradford, Pa.

Chemicals Used in Dutch East Indies

Difficulty in Maintaining Industries in Competition with Imports Owing to Lack of Raw Materials

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buitenzorg, Java, Oct. 14.—In a country like the Dutch East Indies, where agriculture for centuries has been comparatively well developed, local industries have little opportunity of coming to the front. During the last few years, however, an evolution of the industrial state has taken place, and wholesale trading has gradually become more important.

Judging by the results so far obtained, this colony is still a good field for the founding of new industries, especially for those producing commodities consumed or used in this country and which are not dependent on the export trade. In this connection it may be stated that the Government proposed an amount of 500,000 guilders on the 1919 budget to form a fund to be used in supporting manufacturing industries by means of premiums, or by participating with private capital.

Among the industries which are catering chiefly for local consumption, the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceutical commodities takes a leading place. It need hardly be pointed out that in normal times there has been a severe competition in all these articles with those imported from abroad, and it is only on account of the particular hardships experienced by reason of the difficulty of securing the necessary supplies from elsewhere, that these local industries have made noticeable advances during the last few years. About the most important chemical products made here are the following:

Sulphuric Acid—As large quantities of this acid are used for treating various mineral oils in the petroleum industry, the "Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij" opened, some years ago, a factory at Balik Papan (East Borneo). A factory is also at work in Java, near Sourabaya. The former company manufactures also small quantities of sulphurous acid (SO_2) and nitric acid.

The raw materials for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, viz., sulphur ores (pyrites and pyritous shale) and sulphur, are imported from abroad, chiefly from Japan.

Ferrous Sulphate—This substance, which is used in considerable quantities in this colony for "batticking" purposes, is produced in Java in the sulphuric acid factory.

Batticking.—This is the native method of dyeing. Multicolored patterns are produced by covering with wax those parts of the cloth which are not intended to take the dye. Notwithstanding the competition of the imported material from Japan, which is of inferior quality, manufacturing could have been extended during 1917 in spite of the fact that the batticking industry had a bad year, due to the scarcity of dyestuffs.

Bisulphite of Soda—The manufacture of bisulphite of soda, which is extensively used in the crude rubber industry and for bleaching hats, only dates back to 1915, and was started when the importation of this commodity was beset with difficulties. There are two factories in Java where the material is made. Whether or not the industry will be permanent is a question which can be decided only when peace has been reestablished.

Potassium Salts—As a result of the very high prices of potassium salts on account of the war, the manufacture of carbonate of potash, chloride of potash and sulphate of potash, as by-products of the alcohol industry in Java, has been started again.

Calcium Carbide—Towards the middle of 1916 a proof factory for the manufacture of calcium carbide was under construction in Java, and this plant began operations at the end of the same year. The results of tests in this country with various limestones and with cokes produced by the gas factories, were in all respects favorable. In spite of this fact manufacture could not be extended, in the first place because the installation costs for a wholesale industry would be very high on account of the present abnormal prices for materials and also because the Government, being one of the largest consumers, proposes to establish a carbide factory itself. It is therefore not at all an easy task for private interests to find the necessary capital.

The importation of calcium carbide from abroad is considerable and amounted to 634 metric tons in 1914, about 950 tons in 1915, and 684 tons in 1917. The United States contributed 364 tons in 1917 and 578 tons in 1916.

Carbon Bisulphide—The demand for this chemical product, for disinfecting leaf tobacco, has steadily increased during the last two years on account of the fact that it has proved to be the most reliable remedy against the attacks of certain small insects. As a result of the tobacco export trade suffering severely from lack of shipping space to Holland, huge quantities of tobacco had to be stored and must be kept free from these insects.

A factory for the manufacture of carbon bisulphide is now under construction in Java and has arrangements for turning out 1,000 kilograms per diem. By this capacity the tobacco industry will become independent of imports. A second factory will be established in Deli, East coast of Sumatra, on the grounds of the tobacco estate "Poloniet" of the Deli Company.

Oxygenium—Within a short space of time two factories have been opened for the manufacture of oxygenium from the air. The process is theoretically very very simple. A rapid extension of the industry, however, has been impossible, owing to the increased prices of calcium carbide. Scarcity of steel cylinders for packing the liquid gas is another factor that makes development difficult, so that the increasing demand could not be satisfied.

Carbonic Acid Gas—This gas for the use of aerated water and ice factories is made in a factory at Sourabaya, which was established a few years ago. The raw material used is charcoal which is worked by the bicarbonate process. As the importation of the liquid gas from Europe has been practically stopped, and importing from Australia and the United States is rather

expensive on account of increased freight rates, the results obtained by the Sourabaya factory are stated to be satisfactory.

Explosives—The only plant in the Dutch East Indies where safety explosives are produced, viz., the "Romaniet" works at Batavia, started shortly before the outbreak of the war. As the industry is entirely dependent on the importation of the raw materials, and imports from Europe became impossible, the factory had to cease operations in the early part of 1915. It was afterwards reopened and the production of stoneromanite was continued when the imports of raw materials from the United States proved to be possible.

Soap Industry—Spread all over the Dutch East Indies, there are to be found small soap factories which we must class under the heading of domestic industry. The soap they produce is of very inferior quality and is sold in the "bazars" in the form of bars or of small pieces. If, however, we take into consideration the quality, the article is dear at the price, and could easily be supplanted by a locally made product of better quality. In Sourabaya, a factory for the production of cheap and yet fairly good soap has been established, but its capacity is small. The vegetable fat required for the manufacture of soap is produced locally and can be obtained at a very cheap price. The soda has to be imported.

With a view to the constantly increasing demand there would seem to be an opening for one or two factories making cheap hard soaps. The fact that the soda has to be imported need not act as a deterrent, for a comparison of prices will show that the price of the article in this country is not higher than elsewhere. Moreover a study of the question has shown that the manufacture of soda in this country would only pay if the quantity used were five times as large as the quantity now imported, while the price could, even then, not be appreciably reduced. This is due to the high prices of fuel and of salt, for it appears that the latter is more expensive to produce than the rock salt of other countries.

Matches—The manufacture of matches is regarded everywhere as being especially adapted for the employment of women and children and, as this form of labor is extremely plentiful in Java, and great centralization is by no means necessary, we must ask ourselves how it comes that this article which is consumed here in such vast quantities, has still to be imported, notwithstanding the high rate of freight, from Sweden and Holland. It is an example, however, of the enormous advantage a firmly established import business possesses. The timber question here proves the stumbling block. There is no wood here suited for the purpose. Three and a half million florins worth of matches are imported each year.

Fertilizers—For the culture of sugar cane and tobacco, large quantities of fertilizers are imported, the most popular being sulphate of ammonia. The tea gardens employ oil cake which is obtained from the local oil mills and contains a large percentage of nitrogen. In the last few years, large quantities of artificial nitrates which are manufactured with atmospheric nitrogen, have been put on the market, calcium nitrate and atmospheric saltpetre.

Calcium nitrate is about equal in value to sulphate of ammonia, of which 40,000 tons are imported annually. The raw materials are air, lime and pure coal, all of which are obtainable locally in sufficient quantity and quality. The chief factor of successful manufacture is electric energy. The requisite energy is present in several places in the form of hydraulic power.

Books of Trade Interest

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CATALOG. 1918 (third) edition, 12½ x9½ inches, cloth, $5. The Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., New York.

This catalog is a book of reference for chemical engineers, buyers and others seeking information on chemical and metallurgical equipment, machinery, chemicals and supplies, etc., the information being collected, condensed and standardized under the direction of a committee appointed by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry. As described in the introduction, the Catalog is in reality "a Chemical Engineer's shelf-full of miscellaneous catalogs condensed into a single book," being indexed and cross-indexed in such a way that one may quickly be directed to any specific information it contains. This work has been published annually since 1916, the volume before us being nearly three times the size of the first edition, and showing in a marked manner the increased interest that has been developed in the chemical industries since the beginning of the war in Europe.

The chemical industry embraces a wide range of manufacturing, which covers not only the raw materials from which chemical products are made, but also the machinery and tools with which the manufacturer and the chemist do their work. Thus, the person seeking information on chemical apparatus, machinery, power equipment, chemicals, supplies, etc., pertaining to the manufacture of such products as paper, and pulp, textiles (bleaching and dyeing), explosives, steel, cement, sugar, soap, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, adhesives, extracts (tanning, dyeing and flavoring), leather, paints and varnishes, fermented and distilled products, as well as many other materials produced by chemical processes, will find this catalog of greater service.

The indexing follows recognized modern chemical nomenclature, a system that should be adopted in all trade catalogs, many of which still continue to use unsystematic terms and that without apparent effort at uniformity. The firms using space in the catalog number 439, and it is easy to understand why this book should be in the hands of every chemical engineer, chief chemist, industrial plant superintendent, works manager, buyer, or head of a chemical department in a university or college. To any of these a copy of this catalog will be loaned without charge for a period of one year, this to be recalled and a new one substituted therefor on the publication of a new edition. To others than those included in these classifications, the charge is $5 per copy.

The Trinity Products Company, Dallas, Tex., is said to be considering plans for the construction of a new plant to be devoted to the production of guncotton, and estimated to cost $100,000.

The Navy Department, Washington, D. C., has authorized the discontinuance of work on the construction of a new high-explosive plant at Parksdale, Wis., which was estimated to cost $15,000,000. It is understood that $3,000,000 has been expended to date.

The recent increase in the capital stock of the Palatine Aniline Chemical Corporation, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from $150,000 to $300,000, is for the purpose of plant enlargements and general business expansion. Plans are now being prepared for the construction of an addition to cost about $40,000.

Trade Notes and Personals

Every man who left the Ault & Wiborg Co. to enter military service will be welcomed back to his old job says L. A. Ault, of Cincinnati, president of the company. Sixty-five service stars represent the company's fighting men.

The suicide of Lee B. Ault, secretary-treasurer of the Ault & Wiborg Co., of Cincinnati, shocked the entire city on November 23. Mr. Ault, who was the son of President L. A. Ault, shot himself at his home after returning from a social function with Mrs. Ault. Depression growing out of his inability to qualify for an officers' training camp, is given as a probable reason for his despondency.

The pharmaceutical industry in Basel, Switzerland, held up well for the entire year. It was impossible to import materials for the production of alkaloids, hence the stocks were short by the end of the year. The continental prohibitions of imports of pharmaceuticals and the American embargo on chemicals affected the market and production in the latter part of the year.

Imports as well as exports of merchandise decreased in October as compared with preceding months of this year according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Imports were valued at $247,000,000 against $262,000,000 in September and $273,000,000 in August of this year, and $221,000,000 in October, 1917. During the ten months ended with October, 1918, the value of imports was $2,569,000,000 against $2,504,000,000 in 1917.

A London firm has stated that it has stored at Vladivostok, Siberia, 50 tons of cutch, which was shipped in 1916, with a view to its sale in Russia. This cutch is a well-known brand and is used principally for dyeing fish nets. As the British firm has no confidence in the prospects of selling the cutch in Russia, it now desires to dispose of it in the United States. The name of the British firm referred to may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 107484.

Twenty-two plants engaged in the production of beer and whisky in Cincinnati will be forced out of business by the operation of the prohibition amendment adopted by Ohio at the November election, and several of the concerns interested are already making arrangements accordingly. The Union Distilling Co., operating a plant in Carthage, near Cincinnati, has already initiated a vigorous campaign for the sale of alcohol for medicinal and industrial purposes, having converted a portion of the plant to the production of non-beverage alcohol some time ago. The Clifton Springs Distillery Co.'s plant is to be sold at auction on December 3, and many other plants will probably be disposed of during the spring.

ENGLAND ALLOWS PERFUMERY IMPORTS

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association announces through Walter Mueller, secretary, that in a cablegram just received by the State Department, Consul General Robert P. Skinner, London, England, states that a general license has been granted to permit the importation of any quantity of perfumery and toilet preparations into Great Britain, provided the importers first secure permission from the London authorities to make purchases in the United States.

OUTLOOK IN CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

Readjustment Must Be Gradual, Says Walter R. Phemister of Monsanto Chemical Works—Samuel H. Baer, of Banke-Baer Chemical Co. Would Have Government Control Prices

Replies to a questionnaire concerning the probable trend of prices and the business outlook, sent to manufacturers and wholesale merchants by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, continue to be received.

Walter R. Phemister, of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., says:

"You readily appreciate that this is a period of some uncertainty. The United States was unprepared for war, but when we entered war, all branches of industry took hold of the matter with tremendous energy and in every way attempted to meet the tremendous demands. Now that the war has suddenly ceased, this energy must be redirected to restore industry again to the paths of peace. This is a large undertaking and must be viewed from so many different angles that we are not prepared to express an opinion at this time as to the methods to be followed.

"We expect to see business continue in large volume and there will probably be readjustment of prices, but such readjustments must come gradually, in order to maintain the business of the country. We would like to express ourselves more fully, but the subject is so large that we do not care to do so at the present time."

Samuel H. Baer, vice-president of the Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and former president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, says:

"In the commodities we manufacture, namely, jellies, jams, preserves, apple butter, flavoring extracts, syrups, etc., we believe that the demand will be increased as the result of peace, for all purchasers of our items have only a limited supply of these food products on hand. With the release of transportation and sugar the supply should be materially increased, and we could then reach out for export business as there is an increased demand for these food products in foreign markets.

"Regarding prices: The earlier all restrictions of supplies are removed and the prices are governed by the economic laws of supply and demand the quicker all conditions will become normal. There is only one limit by the Government that I would suggest; that is, for the Government to avoid speculation by placing a maximum price on the fundamental products used in manufacturing. For instance, in our industry, limiting the price of sugar; in other industries, limiting the price of starch and corn syrup; in the steel and iron industries, limiting the price of iron and steel, and so on through the list.

"Above all, however, every possible effort should be exerted to insure quick transportation of raw materials and also of the manufactured articles, thus insuring the factory's ability to work to its maximum capacity and thus employ as much labor from the returning soldiers as possible.

"Transportation is by far the greatest handicap all manufacturers are working under now and will work under during the winter season."

William O. Kuebler, president of Roeber & Kuebler, wholesale druggists, Newark, N. J., said:

"Not within a year will there be any decided drop in the price of domestic drugs and chemicals, but there will be a decided drop in the price of chemicals used in the manufacture of munitions. It is a question of supply and demand and the demand for domestic drugs will be large for some time. Our boys may be kept on the other side for at least two years. This will result in a big demand for domestic drugs."

The Drug & Chemical Markets

HOLDING OFF FOR LOWER DRUG PRICES

Buyers Believe That Taking of Inventories Will Result in Offers at a Sacrifice to Avoid Carrying Over Certain Stocks — Export Restrictions Off Many Products

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Balsam, Peru, 10c
Blackhaw of Root, Bark, 1c
Orris Root, 1c
Senega Root, 5c
Sunflower Seed, Domestic, ½c
Tamarinds, Kegs $1, bbls., 2c lb.
Citrates, Iron, U.S.P., 20c
Green Scales, 17c
Phosphates, 13c
Pyrophosphate, 13c.
Potassium, 14c
Sodium Crystals, 21c

Declined

Bromide, Potassium, 39c
Granular, 29c
Cantharides, Russian, 35c
Cassia, Saigon, 1c
Glycerin, C.P., 12c
Laurel Leaves, ½c
Manna, Small, 4c
Mercury, Flask, $4
Mustard Seed, Bombay, California, Brown, ½c
Poppy Seed, Indian, ½c
Prickly Ash Bark, 1c
Saccharin, Soluble, Insoluble, $2
Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless, 2c
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P., 8c

Drug and chemical buyers are confining their purchases to small quantities to fill immediate needs, because of unsettled conditions. Lower prices for many drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals are predicted, owing to the fact that many holders are liquidating their stocks. Many products can now be sold abroad, export restrictions having been relaxed on numerous drugs and chemicals on the conservation list, and this may tend to keep prices firm.

Sharp advances in citrates were announced. Tamarinds in kegs are materially higher, due to scant supplies. Quotations on potassium bromide were lowered by makers, owing to increased production and lack of demand. Refined glycerin was reduced sharply because of larger supplies and keener selling competition.

Mercury was reduced $4 a flask of 75 pounds. Saccharin was lowered $2 a pound because of increased supplies of toluol. Larger supplies of Russian cantharides caused a drop in price. Makers of sodium salicylate lowered prices because of increased production.

Leaves, herbs and seeds were quiet, with moderate recessions in a few grades. Taking of annual inventories is likely to result in price fluctuations with a strong downward tendency on many products which firms do not want to carry over.

Dealers are conservative in making commitments for chemicals. Export business is improving and the issuance of licenses is conducted on a more liberal plan. Caustic soda was firm with a good inquiry noted from exporters and soap makers. Blue vitriol continued to meet with a steady inquiry and the market remained firm. Cream of tartar was quiet in second hands and the market was easy with reports current of offerings at 64c to 65c per pound.

There was little activity in the dyestuff market. Producers are working out plans for a larger trade with Japan, China and Australia. The price changes were few and the decline in quotations was without special significance and did not cause any apprehension among dealers.

Balsam, Peru—In response to the higher cost of importation and normal supplies, holders are now asking 10c higher to $3.40@$3.45 a pound. Advices from Peru note that lack of vessels at South American ports is creating uncertainty as to future shipments.

Blackhaw of Root Bark—Smallness of stocks and a steady demand gave firmness to the market and prices advanced 1c to 59c@62c a pound. Irregular arrivals tend to keep prices up.

Bromide, Potassium—Increased production, a light demand, and liberal offerings, led makers to lower quotations to 71c for crystals and 65c a pound for granular, in bulk. Other bromides closed unchanged. These prices are for goods for prompt shipment only, and makers are refusing to book contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Camphor, Refined, Japanese—Holders quoted nominal prices ranging from $2.50@$2.60 a lb. for 2½-lb. slabs. The production of camphor in Formosa continues light and there is little hope of immediate relief. Only small shipments are being made to the United States.

Cantharides, Russian—The market weakened, because of freer offerings, accumulation of stocks and lack of demand. Prices suffered a sharp break of 35c to $3.60@$3.70 for whole flies, and 20c to $3.75@$4 a pound for powdered flies.

Cassia, Saigon, Assortment—Dull markets here and abroad resulted in weakness and a decline of 1c to 46c @48c a pound.

Citrates—In response to a sharp rise in the price of citric acid due to the higher price of citrate of lime, citrates of all grades scored gains of 13c to 21c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting lots of 50 pounds, one kind or assorted at 20c higher to $1.46 for iron, 8th revision, and $1.31 for iron and ammonium; 13c advance to $1.21 for iron phosphate, and $1.26 for iron phosphate, 8th revision; for potassium 24c higher to $2.02; for sodium citrate crystals, 8th revision, 21c advance; and 17c higher for iron and ammonium citrate, green scales, which are held at $1.64 a pound.

Cloves—In response to a good export demand and substantial decrease in supplies, prices closed firm at 47c for Zanzibars and 58½c@59c a pound for Amboynas.

Glycerin, C. P.—Refined closed quiet and rather unsettled owing to larger offerings and keen selling competition among refiners, who are quoting 32½c a pound for supplies in bulk, drums added. Some refiners here named 33c. Leading western refiners named 33½c a pound. Parcels held by second hands are offered below these figures. The reductions failed to attract buyers who are still holding off for lower prices. The market closed quiet at a net decline of 12c a pound.

Laurel Leaves—Owing to larger offerings and an absence of buyers, holders lowered prices ½c a pound. Offerings included 30 to 50 bale lots on spot at 12c@12¼c. Parcels now afloat are held at 12c@12½c and for prompt shipment from France at 11¾c@12¼c a pound.

Manna, Small Flake—Absence of buyers and keener selling resulted in a weaker and lower market. Holders reduced quotations 4c to 57c@60c a pound.

Mercury—Leading selling agents lowered prices $4 to $123 a flask of 75 pounds. The decline was due to

an inactive market and a fair accumulation of stocks which resulted in freer offerings at price concessions.

Menthol, Japanese—Japanese reports, noting a scarcity of stocks, and light supplies here led to a stronger market. Some dealers refused bids under $6. In other quarters $6.20 a pound was named, showing an advance of about 35c a pound.

Morphine—The demand from the Government has relaxed slightly but prices are steady under a seasonable demand. Makers are repeating prices on the basis of $16 an ounce for supplies of alkaloid in lots of 25 ounces.

Mustard Seed—California and Bombay brown seed closed easier under freer offerings and lack of buyers. Sellers lowered prices ½c to 28c@29c for California brown and to 22c@22½c a pound for Bombay brown seed.

Opium—Owing to the principal producing centers having had communications interrupted, it is impossible to obtain any estimates of the production in these centers. The only districts in Greece raising poppy in 1917 give a production of 20 cases, equivalent to 2,820 pounds of opium. The movement of spot supplies is freer, but prices closed unchanged on the basis of $22.50 in cases, and $24.50 a pound for powdered.

Orris Root—Owing to cables from primary sources noting active markets, and limited supplies here, prices advanced 1c a pound. Sellers are asking 31c for Florentine whole, 28c@29c for Verona, and $2.08@$2.12 a pound for fingers.

Poppy Seed—Advices from primary sources noting quiet markets, together with a moderate demand here, caused holders to reduce quotations on Indian seed ½c to 37½c@38c a pound. Parcels due to arrive here in December are offered at 35c@35½c a pound.

Prickly Ash Bark—Material of inferior quality from last season's crop is being offered here. Supplies are light and the small offerings resulted in a firmer sentiment among holders. Sellers raised prices 1c to 15c @15½c a pound.

Quinine—Diminishing supplies in second hands and a steady demand led to a firmer market. There were many inquiries for lots for export. Second hands are quoting American sulphate at $1.05@$1.07 an ounce. Java is held at $1.05. Domestic makers are repeating previous quotations of 90c an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce lots.

Saccharin—Prices are gradually falling, owing to the more liberal supplies of toluol. Some makers are quoting $10.50 a pound for guaranteed saccharin, for prompt delivery. Others quoted $7 for soluble and $5 for insoluble, a decline of $2.

Sage Leaves—Holders lowered prices 2c to 25c@ 25½c a pound for good Greek stemless. The decline was due to quiet primary markets. Several lots of good Greek sage were offered at 25c a pound f. o. b. Cincinnati, O. Small parcels about due here are held at 22½c@23½c a pound, duty paid.

Senega Root—Prices of southern root advanced on diminishing supplies. Trading continues inactive. Holders raised prices 5c to $1.10@$1.15 for southern and to $1.02@$1.05 a pound for northern root.

Sodium Benzoate—Notwithstanding offerings by second hands at $2.60 a pound there were no buyers.

Sodium Salicylate—Increased production caused a decline of about 8c to 85c@95c lb. for U. S. P. supplies.

Sunflower Seed, Domestic—Reports of smaller supplies of good seed at local and primary sources resulted in a firmer market, and sellers raised quotations ½c to 10c@10½c a pound.

Tamarinds—Sellers in most quarters are asking $1 higher to $6.95@$7.40 per keg and 2c advance to 15c@ 16c a pound for supplies in barrels. Stocks are greatly depleted.

Vanillin—Although there is only a moderate demand, makers note steady prices at 90c@95c a pound, because of moderate stocks. There are sellers in some quarters on the basis of 86c@87c, but sales were light.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

The annual report of Dr. Carl A. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, tells of the co-operative work of the Bureau of Chemistry with the Bureau of Aircraft Production, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster Corps and several other military bureaus and commissions.

The recommendations for criminal prosecution were 631, and 640 recommendations for seizures were made through the office of the Solicitor to the Department of Justice. Reports of the termination in the courts of 807 cases were received by the Department. Of these, 149 represent cases alleging false and fraudulent labeling of medicines or misbranding of drugs, in all of which the courts found for the Government. Ninety-five of the 807 cases were reported to the United States District Attorney by collaborating officials of the various states and the District of Columbia.

The report continues: New products obtained from countries that have not heretofore shipped to the United States and new varieties of the old from new sources continue to be offered. Many products, such as African ginger and Argentine cheeses, have been arriving not infrequently in a decomposed, moldy, or wormy state, owing to the disturbed shipping conditions. The guiding principle in this work is that the mechanisms of organic reactions and the laws that govern them should be studied, as well as the practical details of manufacturing processes. For these studies the works chemist has neither leisure nor opportunity. Yet such fundamental knowledge is vital to the progress of the industry. The industry is seriously hampered by the lack of suitable quantitative methods for the determination of the more important substances. Furthermore, chlorination, sulphonation, and oxidation, especially in the vapor phase, and the behavior of catalysts have been made the subject of experimental and theoretical studies which already have yielded what promise to be new methods for the production of phthalic anhydride, H-acid and benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. Of these, the process for making phthalic anhydride is being developed commercially in a satisfactory manner.

TO PRODUCE SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Dr. William H. Sweet of Columbus, O., has announced the acquisition of the properties of the Sweet Laboratories Co., by the William H. Sweet Co., recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing synthetic drugs, fluidextracts, standardized tinctures and pharmaceutical specialties. It plans to manufacture synthetic drugs heretofore made in Germany. Specimens of certain of these drugs submitted by Dr. Sweet were examined in the laboratory of the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association and were found to comply in all respects with the requirements of the U. S. P.

The company plans to maintain bacteriological, biological and analytical departments where specimens of all kinds will be analyzed. It will own its own botanical farm where it will produce such herbs, roots and barks as can be grown practically in this climate. Special laboratory equipment required for the production of the drugs is to be installed and chemists have been engaged for the various departments.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL TRADE AWAITS READJUSTMENT

Some Activity in Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Which Remain Firm—Market for Bleaching Powder Easier —Carbon Tetrachloride Lower—Copper Sulphate Unchanged

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetic Acid, 20c lb.
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. solid, 30c per 100 lbs.

Declined

Bicarbonate of Soda, 15c 100 lbs.
Carbon tetrachloride, 5c lb.
Prussiate of potash, ½c lb.

Quietness and steadiness were the predominant features of the market in heavy chemicals during the week. While transactions were by no means as heavy as in normal times sales of considerable volume were reported, and while there were price recessions, these were slight and aroused no fear that a slump would follow. The War Trade Board has not taken action on the question of tonnage, or stated when the usual channels of trade will be open, as in pre-war times. The trade does not expect a full and complete readjustment until after the first of the year. No serious price recessions are expected.

Caustic soda has showed considerable activity during the week, sales being reported by second hands at high prices. Soda ash showed marked firmness. In some quarters bleaching powder was reported sold at slight concessions, but quotations are the same. Carbon tetrachloride declined. Copper sulphate showed firmness, the price remaining practically unchanged.

Acids—Traders report now that the Government has granted some releases of sulphuric there has been more activity, although no large amounts were disposed of. The price ranged from $16.00 to $25.00 per ton according to the degree. Salicylic is quiet. There is no feature of interest in lactic. Acetic is in good demand. Citric has advanced in price, now being quoted at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound.

Benzoate of Soda—There is less demand for this commodity, as it is used principally for preserving purposes, and just at present this is the season when this business is at a standstill. The fact that the price has dropped is not surprising, dealers assert. Supplies are in excess of requirements, and sales have been made at $2.50 per pound, which is a decline of about 30 cents.

Bicarbonate of Soda—No trading of importance is reported, although there is a good undertone to the market. The price has declined slightly, the range now being from $3.25 to $3.75 per hundred pounds, instead of $3.40 to $3.80.

Bleaching Powder—Spot supplies of bleach are more in evidence since releases have been granted by Washington. The demand for local consumption is said to be light, most of the inquiries being from foreign sources. There are no transactions of any size to report. Prices have held their own, however, sales being made at the former quotations of $3.00 to $3.50 per hundred pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Contrary to expectations there have not been any features of interest to report. Although requirements of the Government have been filled, and it was thought that there would be plenty of spot supplies on the open market, dealers say there is still a scarcity. Distribution may be regulated until after the first of the year, it is believed in trade circles. Prices remain the same, and may be considered as nominal, 25 cents to 30 cents per pound, works.

Caustic Potash—Transactions are fairly heavy, both for home consumption and for export, the demand being described as steady. Supplies are moving in good quantities from producers to consumers. The market has strength, and quotations are unchanged, the 88-92 per cent variety still being held at 67c to 70c per pound. The price for the 70-75 per cent product is 55c to 60c per pound for prompt shipment. The higher price is for carload lots.

Caustic Soda—The demand continues heavy for domestic consumption, and agents for large producers who do big export business say that inquiries from foreign sources are especially heavy. Japan is in the market for large supplies. Orders are also coming from Europe and South America. Quotations in the New York market for the 76 per cent are $4.15@ $4.20 per hundred pounds. The ground product is held at 5c to 5½c per pound.

Copper Sulphate—There are plentiful supplies of this material on the market. Producers are increasing production to meet the demand. Spot stocks are sold practically as soon as they appear, and the call is apparently for domestic requirements. It is expected, however, that export inquiries will be in evidence from now on. Some agents report lower quotations for the small 98-99 per cent variety, the range now being from 8½c to 9⅝c per pound. For the large 99 per cent crystals the price is 9½c to 9¾c per pound.

Prussiate of Potash—Demand is fairly steady for both varieties of the product, and there seem to be no large supplies on the market, as they go direct from producers to consumers. The market shows continued strength, under these conditions, and quotations remain unchanged. The red variety has a range of $2.30 to $2.40 per pound for home use and export. The yellow is held at 80c to 85c per pound. Spot stocks of this variety are reported more plentiful than of the red.

Sal Soda—Demand continues heavy, especially for domestic consumption, with few spot stocks available, and dealers assert that quotations may be considered entirely nominal, with the market showing unmistakable firmness. For prompt delivery from works the material is held at a range of from $1.60 to $1.75 per hundred pounds in kegs and barrels. Spot stocks are $2 to $2.50 per hundred pounds.

Soda Ash—The market has an easier tone, following the action of the Government in granting export licenses, and supplies of the material are reported moving freely into consuming channels for local use, and for export. The dense variety is said not to be as plentiful as the other kinds, but the price has not been changed, the product being held at a range of $3.10 to $3.15 per hundred pounds, the difference in price being in the matter of container. The price for the light 58 per cent ash in single bags is $2.65 per hun-

dred. Quotations for the other grades are practically unchanged.

Sulphate of Alumina—Dealers report a scarcity of spot goods, with the demand steadily increasing. For this reason there is a decided undertone of strength to the market, and prices continue firm. The iron free product is quoted at 3½c to 4c per pound for immediate delivery. The commercial grade is held at 2c to 3½c per pound, according to the size of the lots sold.

PRICE ADVANCES ON RAW MATERIALS

Whether the remarkable increase in stated value of manufacturing material imported into the United States really means an increase in quantity, or is due chiefly or wholly to advance in prices, is a subject receiving especial attention at the present time. The stated value of raw material imported into the United States for use in manufacturing in the nine months ending with September, 1918, is $944,000,000, against $482,000,000 in the corresponding period preceding the war, the nine months ending with September, 1914. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing imported in the nine months ending with September, 1918, are stated at $471,000,000, against $218,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914. Thus the stated value of all material imported for manufacturing in the nine months ending with September, 1918, is $1,415,000,000 against $700,000,000 in the same months of 1914, having thus doubled in value during the war period.

It is apparent from a compilation just made by The National City Bank of New York that in many of the more important articles used in manufacturing, the prices at which they are now being imported are double, or more than double those existing at the beginning of the war.

Tin imports show a very large advance in prices, the average import price in August, 1918, having been 72.2 cents per pound, against 32.9 cents in August, 1914. Iron and steel show similarly striking advances, the average import price of pig iron in August, 1918, having been $160 per ton, against $25 per ton in August, 1914; bar iron $191 per ton, against $36 in 1914; and steel ingots 7.6 cents per pound, against 2.3 cents per pound in the same month of 1914. Nitrate of soda imported shows an average price of $50.75 per ton in August, 1918, against $28.78 per ton in the same month of 1914.

Chemical wood pulp also shows an import price of $75.34 per ton in August, 1918, against $37.87 in the same month of 1914, and of bleached wood pulp $86.35 per ton, against $51.01 in the same month of 1914.

Product	8 mos. end. Aug.'14 Quantity (000 omitted)	Value	Ave. price	8 mos. end. Aug.'18 Quantity (000 omitted)	Value	Ave. price
Aluminum, crude, lbs.	10,559	$1,744	$.165	1,592	$505	$.317
Copra, not shredded, lbs.	30,810	1,554	.050	321,628	19,201	.060
Oil, crude mineral, gal.	501,839	7,243	.014	974,954	13,429	.014
Cocoanut, lbs.	40,255	3,658	.091	207,771	25,804	.124
Olive, edible, gal.	4,569	5,709	1.25	99	303	3.06
Peanut, gal.	697	479	.69	7,849	7,222	.92
Soya Bean, lbs.	10,746	555	.052	202,954	22,352	.110
Plumbago, tons	14	978	69.85	16	2,701	164.88
Seeds, Castor Bean, bush.	819	894	1.09	557	1,436	2.58
Flaxseed, bush.	5,726	7,502	1.31	11,210	27,962	2.49
Pepper, lbs.	17,633	1,033	.098	30,620	5,172	.169
Sulphur Ore, tons	667	3,224	4.83	362	2,016	5.57
Tin Bars, lbs.	66,838	24,334	.364	104,770	65,962	.69
Wood Pulp, mech. gr., tons	105	1,701	16.20	100	2,971	29.71
Chemical, unbl'ch'd, tons.	184	6,937	37.70	212	15,169	71.55
Bleached, tons	74	3,833	51.79	11	951	87.36

E. H. Killheffer, manager of the Dyestuff Department of the Newport Chemical Works, returned this week from a visit to Milwaukee and the plant at Carrollville, Wis.

CHEMICALS TAKEN FROM RESTRICTED LIST

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The War Trade Board has stricken from the export conservation list a large number of commodities. Under the order sent out by the Board, nearly five hundred commodities, in demand by European and South American countries, are involved. Included in the list are the following drugs and chemicals:

Acids—Formic and its salts, hydrochloric, hydrocyanic, hydrofluoric, muriatic.

Aloes, aloin, crimson antimony, atropine and its salts.

Balsam copaiba, balsam tolu, barium peroxide, belladonna and its products, belladonna salts, bismuth salts, bisulphate of soda, bisulphide of carbon, bisulphite of soda, blanc fixe (sulphate of barium) bluestone (copper sulphate), blue vitrol.

Cadmium compounds, calcium hypochlorite (bleaching powder), cantharides, carbon bisulphide, carbon disulphide, ceresine, China-wood oil, chemical compounds of cobalt, chemical compounds of copper, cosmetics, face creams containing salts of mercury.

Digitalin and its compounds, digitalis and products.

Emetine and its salts, epsom salts, ergot, ergotine and its compounds, ether, eucalyptol.

Fluoride of soda, all formates.

Guaiac resin.

Humus, hyoscine and its salts, hyoscyamine and its salts, hyoscyamus, hyposulphite of sodium.

Lactose, land plaster, manganese and chemical compounds thereof.

Menthol, sugar of milk, muriatic acid, mustard oils.

Nux vomica and products.

Oil of sandalwood, oxide of zinc (zinc white), ozokerite, pilocarpine and its salts, poudrette, sal soda.

Salts—Atropine, belladonna, bismuth, emetine, epsom, formic acid, hyoscine, hyoscyamine, pilocarpine, strychnine, uranium, zinc.

Sodium compounds—Bisulphate, bisulphite, fluoride, hyposulphite, phosphate, sulphate, sulphide, sulphite.

Soot, strophanthine and its compounds, strophanthus and its products, strychnine and its salts, sugar of milk, sulphite of sodium, sulphide of sodium, thorium and articles containing thorium, thymol and its compounds, titanium compounds, tolu balsam, any chemical compound of tungsten, valerian, vanillin, varnish, veratrin, zirconium compounds.

Collapsible tin tubes, tin crown corks, composition foil containing tin.

The Acid Section of the Chemical Alliance, of which W. D. Huntington of the Davison Chemical Co., of Baltimore, is chairman, called a meeting some time ago which was to be held at the New Willard, Washington, for the purpose of exchanging views on prices which should be asked of the Price Fixing Committee for the first quarter of 1919, but the signing of the armistice has materially changed the purpose of the meeting, which has now resolved itself into a consideration of post-war problems.

Kaltenbach & Stevens, Inc., 56 Bigelow Street, Newark, N. J., are considering plans for the construction of a new chemical laboratory at Cranford, N. J. The project has been approved by the State Council of Defense.

Thirty-seven shares of Grasselli Chemical sold on the Cleveland Stock Exchange, last week, at 177¾, an advance of 2¾ points over previous sale. This carries with it an extra stock dividend of 5 per cent in addition to the regular dividend of 1½ per cent on common.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

TRADING IN DYES INACTIVE

Dealers in Waiting Attitude Pending Readjustment —Holidays Lessen Production — Manufacturers Looking for Foreign Business — Swiss Colors in Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Albumen, Chinese egg, 15c lb.

Declined

Betanaphthol, crude, 10c lb. Benzylchloride, 15c lb. Benzidine, base, 25c lb.; sulphate Indigo, Bengal, 25c lb. 15c lb.

As was to be expected, trading in the dyestuff market last week was decidedly inactive. This was due to two causes, dealers assert. One is that a holiday was sandwiched in between the main business days, and the other, and principal one is that traders are still playing a "waiting game, which in this instance is a safe one," a prominent factor remarked.

As a matter of fact, all who are interested in the market are content with small transactions at present, believing that when the period of adjustment has passed the times will be more prosperous even than the pre-war era. It is certain that the trade is founded on a firm basis. There were few price declines, and such as occurred were so slight as not to cause apprehension in the mind of the most timid dealer.

Producers are working out plans to secure a large amount of trade with the Orient, as well as Europe, which would tend to show that the exportation of German colors, masquerading as the products of some other nation, thereby competing with American goods, is no longer feared. In this connection the question of standardization, which is of vital importance to foreign purchasers of American-made dyes, is again uppermost in the plans of manufacturers.

It was reported during the week that the demand for Swiss dyes had not subsided. There were no stocks available, the last shipment having been snapped up speedily. It is known that, while producers are still filling outstanding contracts for aniline colors the amount of new business is not large.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The Chinese egg variety is scarce and the few spot supplies that can be secured are taken at prices ranging from $1.50 to $1.70 per pound, which may be considered entirely nominal. Most traders refuse to offer quotations. They name $1.25 to $1.30 per pound for future delivery. The domestic blood product price is practically unchanged. Egg yolk supplies have risen slightly in price, from 75 to 85 cents being demanded for the spray process, 55 to 60 cents for the granular.

Cochineal—There has been some increase in spot material, as imports appear to be coming in more freely. Dealers say that inquiries are not as numerous as they should be. They are content to hold their stocks for the present, believing that a heavy demand will follow. Quotations for the fine Madras material are nominal. For other varieties the price ranges from 80 cents to $1.00 per pound.

Fustic—Demand for this material is said to have increased since the beginning of the peace armistice, and it is expected imports will move more freely to regular consumers. Although the lack of tonnage is still a serious obstacle to the trade, supplies before long will nearly equal the demand. The logs are quoted at from $60 to $80 per ton, while the 51 degree liquid is held at 15 to 16 cents per pound. All prices are merely nominal. Practically no spot supplies are available on the open market.

Indigo—With the coming of peace the demand for all varieties of this commodity is expected to be unusually heavy, and supplies at present are but fractional part of that actually needed by the trade. Prices for the extremely limited spot supplies which are to be found on the market have not advanced so far, but dealers confidently expect a higher level of quotations. Oudes, Kurpahs and Guatemalas are still held at a range of $2.25 to $2.75 per pound, the Madras is held at 80 cents to $1.00, and the Bengal is quoted at $2.75 to $2.80. The synthetic product stocks are far short of requirements, and the price is given as ranging from $1.15 to $1.20 per pound. So bare is the market of stocks of all kinds quotations may be considered nominal.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzol—Producers are turning out this commodity in large quantities at present, and, as the demand is heavy, decided strength is shown. There has been no advance in quotations. Dealers do not expect prices to drop, although factors assert that supplies are plentiful. The price for contract material is given as 22 cents to 26 cents a gallon. For the pure water white variety the quotation ranges from 22 cents to 27 cents a gallon, f. o. b.

Naphthalene—This is the off season for the product, and dealers are satisfied with the amount of transactions, although the market is notably inactive. Prices hold and a revival of interest is expected after the first of the year. There is still a scarcity of the ball commodity, which remains at a range of 12½ cents per pound in carload lots. In quantities less than this sales have been quoted at 14 cents per pound. The flake product brings from 9 cents to 10 cents.

Nitronaphthalene—Handlers of this material say there is not a heavy demand for the product, and stocks are not much in evidence, as producers are well booked ahead. Whether requirements will be greater soon is a question which the trade appears unable to answer at present. The market has a firm undertone. Quotations are unchanged. For the natural variety the price range is from 40 to 50 cents per pound. From $1.15 to $1.25 per pound is asked for the synthetic, 20 per cent paste, variety.

Phenol—In spite of the fact that foreign governments have tried to make cancellations, and, it is understood by the trade, have settled with producers by paying a penalty to have the goods remain in this country, dealers have apparently not been frightened by the specter of an over-supply. Prices have not dropped lower than were quoted last week, although it was predicted in some quarters that further declines would follow. There appears to be a steady demand, which

tends to stiffen the market. Quotations are still from 40 cents to 44 per pound.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Spot stocks of the material are reported scarce in the local market, and as there has been a decided revival of interest of late, prices have been well maintained, and it is suggested that unless supplies move more freely from producers quotations may reach a higher level. Prices are still at a range of 30 to 32 cents per pound, drums extra. From $1.15 to $1.20 is asked for the variety for red, immediate shipment.

Aniline Salts—Demand for this material is not heavy and there is a good supply of spot material to be obtained. There is a steady inquiry, which gives an undertone of strength to the market. Prices are unchanged, 43 cents per pound being demanded for immediate delivery in large quantities, and 45 cents for small lots.

Benzidine—No special activity is shown in the trading for this product, stocks being found in fair quantities, with the demand light. The base material is held at a slightly lower level, $1.50 to $1.60, according to quantity, and the sulphate at $1.25 to $1.40 prompt shipment from works.

Betanaphthol—There is no great interest displayed in this commodity, but stocks are moving freely to consumers. It is believed that the demand will not increase materially until after the first of the year. The crude variety has slightly declined in price, the quotation now being 40 to 45 cents per pound. The other varieties are practically unchanged in price.

Orthotoluidine—Spot stocks of this material are sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, and the demand is not heavy. Prices remain at the same level, about $1.00 per pound.

Paranitraniline—Goods are moving in fair quantities direct from producers to consuming interests, spot stocks not being in evidence to any extent on the open market. It is confidently believed that the call will be materially increased from now on. Quotations remain at the same level, $1.80 to $1.90 per pound.

Resorcin—The demand is about the same, with no trading of particular moment on the open market. Dealers expect a revival of interest before long, but think it will not come until after the first of the year. No special fluctuations have been noted, the crystal U. S. P. variety still being held at $7.75 to $8.00 per pound and the others retaining their former price levels.

Bert Schlesinger and W. W. Chapin of San Francisco, Cal., returned recently from Boston, Mass., where they organized the General Bond & Share Co. This concern, which is capitalized at $10,000,000, is said to have taken over the Chapin Chemical Company, of which W. W. Chapin is president and Bert Schlesinger secretary. Mr. Chapin was recently granted a lease on potash property in the Searles Lake district, and it planning to erect a refinery on the property.

The National Lead Company is preparing to erect a plant in the east-bay suburbs of San Francisco, Cal., and work is to be begun at once, now that the building ban has been removed.

The Hercules Powder Company will probably transform its powder plant at Pinole, Cal., for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals.

SEEK USE OF MORE GERMAN PATENTS

Having filed seven applications with the Federal Trade Commission last week for use of acid and dye patents it claims are enemy-owned or controlled, I. E. du Pont De Nemours & Company, of Wilmington, Del., asked the Commission for five additional licenses covering patents on the following:

"Blue Coloring Matter," "Compound of the Anthraquinone Series and Process of Making Same," "Process of Preparing Anthraquinone Compounds," "Dye of the Anthraquinone Series and Process of Making Same," and "Anthracite Dye and Process of Making Same."

The patents were issued by the U. S. Patent Office between 1903 and 1908 to assignors to the firm of Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.

The Central Dyestuff & Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has applied to the Federal Trade Commission for a license to use a patent covering "Red Azo Dye and Process of Making Same," issued by the U. S. Patent Office in 1903 to an assignor to the German firm of Farbwerke Vorm, Meister, Lucius & Bruning, of Hochst-On-The-Main, Germany.

HOW DYERS CAN HELP THE INDUSTRY

The serious responsibility which devolves upon dyers in the task of building up and maintaining the supremacy of the color industry in England was forcefully emphasized by Dr. M. C. Forster, until recently one of the directors of British Dyes, at the opening of the session of the Huddersfield Textile Society, says the "Dyer and Calico Printer" of London. With peace approaching, he thought it advisable to point out in connection with the future of British coal-tar color manufacture that however far-sighted the policy of those who control this industry, however skilful and energetic their chemists and engineers, however loyal and industrious their workmen, one fundamental factor of success will remain in the hands of the dyers themselves. He remarked that it was incontestable that before the war the preference for German dyes was carried further than was justified, and in some cases amounted to a refusal on the part of the dyer to recognize any virtue whatever in domestic dyes. It was to be hoped that in the future dyers would stoutly refuse the German product until the possibility of satisfying their requirements from among the articles manufactured at home had been exhausted.

The Dyer and His Love

My darling girl is kind and true—
I simply love her eyes of Alizarine Delphinol;
By kisses sweet our love is fed
From lips so luscious and so Acid Magneta;
She offers to no other fellow
A lock of hair so brightly Citronine R;
Her dress, the daintiest ever seen,
Is of the palest shade of Gallocyanine BD Paste;
Her little hat (velours, I think)
For garniture has ribbons Chrysoidine YRP.
And so her charms I've thought it right
Here to set down in Nigrosine G and—White!

—*London Punch.*

The Western Lime Products, Ltd., has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., with a capital stock of $25,000 by W. L. Mason, J. G. Hately and H. Post, Jr.

The California Petroleum Products Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., by G. W. Wood, S. A. Wood and L. M. Gilmore. The authorized capital stock is $25,000.

The Foreign Markets

BRITAIN NEEDS RAW MATERIALS

Business in Drugs and Chemicals Depends Upon Release of Ships to Replenish the Market—Labor Problem in England—Turkey Opium Left in Serbia By the Enemy

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 3.—The business of the immediate future, and probably for months to come, will be governed by the measures adopted by the Government in working out their plan of reconstruction. During the war every source of industry, from top to bottom, throughout this country, either by direct control or contract, has been tapped so completely that business for export has practically reached the vanishing point.

The first step in reconstruction will be the releasing of as many steamers as possible—due regard being paid to the return of troops to their many distant homes—to replenish the country with raw materials. In the interval war workers will be, to a large extent, retained in their present occupations, in order to avoid confusion in the labor market so that domestic peace industries will not fully come into their own again until a vast amount of straightening out of labor has been accomplished.

The fact that over four millions of female workers have to be dealt with, the greater part of whom had signed up in a new sphere of work "for the duration of the war," will give some idea of the problem to be solved. On the other hand it is hopefully contemplated that this fabulous amount of fresh labor, if it can be retained in industry by being successfully linked up with the correspondingly vast quantities of standardized machinery constructed during the war, will give such an impetus to manufacturing that a 50 per cent increase in this country's ante-war production will be the result.

Your correspondent is credibly informed that there are prospects of obtaining a limited supply of Turkey opium left by the enemy in Serbia. It is probable that every available case of this variety has long since been withdrawn from Smyrna and Constantinople for consumption in Germany.

There has been a brisk demand for the United States and Japan markets for amidopyrin, phenazone and guaiacol carbonate which are firmer owing to Swiss and French supplies being stopped. Tolu balsam is also again in request.

The total absence of panicky conditions in the London market is considered surprising. There is a remarkable cheerfulness in the trading and prices are firm.

Prices are higher for ergot, Persian opium, santonin, vanilla, sulphonal, and arsenic.

The market is lower for agar agar, honey, salicylic acid and Japanese peppermint oil. Japan crude camphor has been advanced 50s per cwt. and English camphor refined has followed suit although still lagging behind its correct parity value. There seems to be an underlying Government influence at work keeping down prices in many directions and successfully combating attempts at speculation.

Owing to lateness in arrivals of eucalyptus oil from Australia fancy prices are still ruling for spot supplies. Several parcels, however, are afloat and lower prices are probable soon. The recrudescence of influenza throughout this country, approaching the nature of a plague in its severity, is creating an active demand for all the usual remedies, phenazone taking the lead again. It has further advanced, 55s per lb. having been paid by the provinces.

Japan is again entering the market for several of its old-time favorite synthetics so that in these and other fine chemicals, which are by no means heavily stocked here at present, higher prices are expected. A comparatively small manufacturing concern yet conspicuously interested in phenacetin, has this week closed its doors and its accumulated stock of that product has been suddenly thrown on the market and has caused a further drop in price to 17s per lb. The continued advance in the sterling exchange is making itself felt in the lowering of our prices for various products from Holland, cocaine being one of them for which the price today of 52s per ounce compares with 57s 6d quite recently. Amidopyrin is scarce momentarily, and citric acid is in greater demand and very firm.

MEXICO SHORT OF INFLUENZA DRUGS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 16—The demand for pharmaceuticals, which are being used to combat the influenza epidemic and the numerous cases of maleria fever in this district, has been so large that the wholesale drug houses are entirely out of a number of drugs. Many stores have no stocks of quinine sulphate. It takes about six months to get an order of drugs from the United States and as some of the shippers are not prompt in sending the Custom House documents, there is even more delay, sometimes.

The Chamber of Commerce in Puebla telephoned today an order for a $5,000 drug shipment, to be used in fighting the influenza epidemic. In Mexico City $25,000 has been raised to buy drugs in the United States. Mr. Fletcher, the American ambassador, has obtained permission from the United States to import the drugs. Prices are so high that the middle class and the poor cannot afford to buy the drugs needed. All native roots and herbs are short in the Mexican stores, on account of the revolutionary conditions.

ENGLAND RESUMES EXPORT TRADE

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 4—A fair export trade with neutral countries has been resumed and is an encouraging sign in the drug and chemical markets. Regular steamer departures are now announced. Heavy chemicals are in active demand for export.

There is an especially strong call for bleaching powder and prices are higher. Also for lead and zinc products and castor oil, which have advanced. Caustic soda is higher. Quotations have been advanced on spot phenazone.

Cascara, menthol, and potassium bichromate are easier.

Citric acid, cream of tartar, milk sugar, saccharin and shellac are lower.

Notes on New York Imports

The Tartar Chemical Company is credited with importations of 122,000 pounds of crude tartar.

Over 6,398,000 pounds of nitrate of soda comprised a recent importation, of which about 4,600,000 pounds was consigned to the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company.

J. Tolendano & Company received an importation of foenugreek seed, aggregating about 60,000 pounds.

J. L. Hopkins received about 24,000 pounds of cumin seed.

Over 30,000 pounds of refined camphor comprised a recent importation by Mitsui & Company.

A consignment of over 3,500 pounds of ipecac root was credited to Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company.

Among recent importations of essential oils was a consignment of about 1,450 pounds of petit grain oil by W. R. Grace & Company.

T. M. Duche & Sons received consignments of casein, aggregating 560,000 pounds.

About 3,000 pounds of cuttlefish bone was imported recently by the Matthew Drug Company.

Franklin, Baker & Company received over 169,000 pounds of coconut oil. The Far East Manufacturing Company is credited with the receipt of 174,000 pounds, and F. W. Bussing & Company with about 217,000 pounds.

Fifty pounds of musk comprised an importation by George Lueders & Company.

Over 3,500 pounds of henna leaves were recently imported by J. L. Hopkins & Company.

Thirty thousand gallons of coconut oil was received recently by E. F. Drew & Company.

Frame & Company received importations of 1,300 pounds of wild West Indies nutmegs.

SOUTH AMERICAN CABLE FACILITIES

The Argentine Government has issued a decree granting the Central & South American Telegraph Company ("All America Cables") the right to lay, operate and maintain lines and cables connecting the Argentine Republic with Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Uruguayan Government has also issued a decree granting the Central & South America Telegraph Company ("All America Cables") the right to lay, maintain and operate lines of telegraph and cable to connect Uruguay with Argentina.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company ("All American Cables") has all of the material on hand in Buenos Aires for the connections between the cable landings and its offices in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

It has also under contract the necessary length of cable over seventy miles to make the submarine connections.

It is expected that the work will be completed within nine months.

Advices received from the Central & South American Telegraph Company's representative at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, state that on November 1st, the President of Brazil signed a concession granting the Central & South American Telegraph Co. ("All America Cables") the right to establish cable communication between Rio de Janeiro and Cuba, touching at places in northern Brazil and possibly the West Indies. The company has already two cables connecting New York with Guantanamo, Cuba, thence to Colon, Panama.

JAVA'S OIL SEED INDUSTRY

Some of the Problems That Manufacturers Had to Solve—Hydraulic Presses Imported from Europe—Expansion of the Business Planned

The manufacture of oil from seeds in the Dutch East Indies dates from 1907 when the van Heel Company started two mills, says the "Dutch East Indian Archipelaga," published at Batavia, Island of Java. In 1910 the first hydraulic presses and complete plant were imported from Europe and put into working order. Very soon the better results, obtained with such intensive working, gave occasion to extend the business and the Directors of the Company were not slow to enlighten interested parties and even to lend assistance in establishing other modern oil works.

A quick expansion of the oil industry followed, creating competition not only in the buying of raw materials, but also in the disposal of the obtained oils.

The van Heel Company was converted in 1913 into the present Insulinde Oil Mills, Ltd., with the object of obtaining large capital, thus opening the possibility of extending the business.

The modern oil manufacture as it is generally followed in the Dutch East Indies, is exercised nearly everywhere in the same way, with only small deviations for different oilseeds. One of the first things required is, that the product to be worked is brought to the machines in perfectly dry condition.

The question of drying is the greatest problem of most of the manufacturers. For all oilseeds it is difficult to spread the seeds on specially built drying floors which have to be constructed in such a manner, that they can be covered in the shortest possible time in case of sudden showers. After drying, the product is peeled (if necessary); after this the peeled seeds are again sun dried in the same way, to be afterwards crushed in the crushing mills.

The product so obtained in powder condition is heated in so-called flour boilers from where it is conducted into the presschambers until they are filled up. Hydraulic presses are brought slowly into working by means of accumulators until a pressure of 350 to 400 atmospheres is reached. Due to this enormous pressure the oil escapes by way of very small openings left into the walls of the presschamber and the firm substance (oil cake) having no way of escape through the almost invisible opening, remains. Then the presschamber is opened and the oilcake is pressed out again by means of hydraulic pressure.

The oil obtained must now be filtered and after this, if necessary, bleached and refined. The oil cake from peanuts, capoc seeds, castor seeds, sesamum seeds, and soy beans is used in Java, without exception, as manure and the oils obtained from these products find also a market in Java for consumption purposes. Castor-oil only is negotiated as lubricating oil (raw) and as medical oil (refined).

To work copra, almost the same method as described before, is followed. Only the drying of copra requires much more attention, the above mentioned; drying floors are not always sufficient.

At the present time Java already possesses, besides a great number of small factories working after the native fashion, twenty modern oil works, (larger and smaller ones) all fitted with hydraulic presses.

The joint capacity of these works amounts to 135,000 tons per annum, calculated in copra.

C. P. F. de Jonge, representing the Shell Oil Company of California, manufacturers of gasoline and lubricating oils, has returned to San Francisco, Cal., from a business trip to Egypt.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.60	— .62
*Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¼
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
*Aconitine, ½ oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c.	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.70	— .72
188 proof	gal.	71.	— .72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	27.00	—29.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.70	— .71
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14½	— .15
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.50	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .07¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

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Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07¼	— .08
*Imported	lb.	.59	— .60
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.00	—11.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— —
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.97	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian, whole	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	— .10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.06	— .07½
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bot incl'd, 100 lb. lots.	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	— .35
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40½	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	— .45
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.	lb.	.30	— .35
*Nominal.			

Coloc. Ap. Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	— .40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
reosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.	lb.	.47	— .54
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	— 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
*Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Spanish	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.29	— 1.33
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added.	lb.	.32½	— .33
C.P. in cans	lb.	.35	— .35½
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.58	— .59
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.23	— .23½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.20	— .20½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	5.00	— 8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime.	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.26
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.25	— .28
anolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.93	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	— .30
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.58	— .60
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—120.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal. †Government fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.23	— .24
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00	—42.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.		3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .09½
Lily White	lb.	.14	— .15
Snow White	lb.	.16	— .17
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	**lb.**	**1.10**	**— 1.15**
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	—	— .71
Granulated	lb.	—	— .66
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	oz.	—	— 2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Second Hands, American—oz.		1.05	— 1.10
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	7.00	—10.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	—49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	—49.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .66¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.74	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.60	— .61

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE
spot and future
THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row .·. N. Y. City

1892 **ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.** 1918
DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS
Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk	lb.	.60	— .61
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**13.00**	**—14.00**
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.20
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	—	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .16
Kegs	per keg	6.95	— 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.45	—16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.70	— 5.90
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .13½
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.35	— .37

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .10
*Glacial	lb.	.19½ Gov. pr.	
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	—	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs	lb.	—	— .41
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.50	— .51
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.48	— .49
0 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.45	— .47

Nominal.

Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.98	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	.98½	— 1.00
Second hands	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	—	— —
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 4.25
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 4.50
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	— 6.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.37	— .38
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .46
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .05½
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— 1.00
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks.	ton	.25	— .40
*Sulphurous	lb.	.05	— .06
Tannic, technical	lb.	.80	— .95
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .85
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Bay	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
*Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 7.50
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, art.	lb.	.25	— .30
Japanese, white	lb.	.24	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	.80	— 2.85
Lead. Free	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
*Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Cedar Wood	lb.	.21	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
*Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
*Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .32
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Turkinsh	lb.	5.05	— 5.35
*Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.10
Garden	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	— 5.50
Distilled	lb.	—	— 2.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	—	— 8.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—130.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Italian	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
*Orris Concrete	oz.	5.50	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.10	— 5.25
Bottles	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.05	— 5.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 2.25
Pumilio	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	36.00	—40.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.35
Safrol	lb.	—	— .65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.60
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.55	— .57
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Spruce	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 5.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	— 5.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—18.00
Manila	lb.	—	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	— .59
South American	lb.	.74	— .79
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Tolu	lb.	1.10	— 1.14

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.32	— .34
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.59	— .62
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.18	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.90	— 1.14
Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.69	— .74
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.11	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.15	— .16
Cramp (true)	lb.	.51	— .53
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09	— .09½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.12	— .13
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .12
Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.08	— .10
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	— .15½
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .15
Select	lb.	.25	— .30
Simaruba	lb.	.63	— .69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.16	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.17	— .30
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .07

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.35	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.90
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.29	— 1.32
*XX	lb.	1.33	— 1.38
Powdered	lb.	1.38	— 1.43
Fish	lb.	.63	— .69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.69	— .74
Juniper	lb.	.08	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
rickly Ash	lb.	.10½	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.80	— .84
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .70
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	— 2.60
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.46	— .50
Roman	lb.	.84	— .85
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.14	— .16
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.31	— .32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .33
*Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .35
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.29	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.60	— .63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.49	— 2.50
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.02	— .03

*Nominal.

Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .41
Valencia	lb.	14.95	—15.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.17	— .18
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09½	— .10
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.63	— .69
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	18.20	—18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.05	— 4.20
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	— .45
Imported	lb.	.38	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	— .33
Laurel	lb.	.12	— .12½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .11
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.45	— .58
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—
*Greek, stemless	lb.	.25	— .25½
Spanish	lb.	.17	— .18
Savory	lb.	.24½	— .25
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.15	— .18
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	— .19
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.19	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.16	— .19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.05	— .07

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.48	— .55
German	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.95	— 3.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.79	— .80
Whole	lb.	.33	— .35
Angelica American	lb.	.39	— .45
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.79	— .98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	— .25
Bermuda	lb.	.55	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.39	— .44
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.10	— .12
Blood	lb.	.79	— .84
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .21
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	— .11
Blue	lb.	.12	— .13
Colchicum	lb.	1.90	— 2.70
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.18	— .21
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	— .30
American	lb.	.26	— .27
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.28	— .29
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .09
Galangal	lb.	.26	— .27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	— .09
Gentian	lb.	.15	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.22	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.19½	— .20
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	— —
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	— —
Northwestern	lb.	—	— —
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Grape, Oregon	lb.	.16	— .17
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.45	— 4.90
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.95
Rio, whole	lb.	4.45	— 4.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.59	— .63
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.93	— .95
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.29	— .30
Selected	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.16	— .19
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.31	— .32
Verona	lb.	.28	— .29
*Finger	lb.	2.08	— 2.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	— .34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York
OFFER
Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Pink, true	lb.	.50	— .55
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	— .90
Chips	lb.	.62	— .65
Cuts	lb.	.74	— 2.45
High Dried	lb.	.68	— .70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.33	— .38
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Southern	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.63	— .69
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	— .17
Snake, Black	lb.	.39	— .41
Canada natural	lb.	.39	— .59
Stripped	lb.	.44	— .49
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.11	— .12
Stone	lb.	.09½	— .10
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	— .54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.58	— .62
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.38	— 1.48
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.13	— 1.21
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.26	— .26½
Star	lb.	.24	— .24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.19	— .20
Caraway, African	lb.	.65	— .68
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.74	— .76
Celery	lb.	.57½	— .58½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	— —
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.09½	— .10
Bleached	lb.	.11½	— .12
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Dill	lb.	.18½	— .19
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07¾	— .08
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
arkspur	lb.	.33	— .34
Lobelia	lb.	.29	— .30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.22	— .22½
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.28	— .29
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.11	— .11½
*English, yellow	lb.	.40	— .41
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.70	— .71
*Indian	lb.	.37½	— .38
Quince	lb.	1.19	— 1.23

*Nominal.

Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	— .14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	— .39
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.89	— 1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
South American	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Manchurian	lb.	—	— .10½
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	— .09¾
Levant	lb.	1.00	— 1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	— .21
Japan	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	— .26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	— .26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.46	— .48
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.15½	— .16
Mombasa	lb.	.22½	— .23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	— .34
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.58½	— .60
Zanzibar	lb.	.47	— .47½
Ginger, African	lb.	.12¼	— .13
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.19½	— .20
Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.49	— .50
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.35	— .36
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.23	— .24
White	lb.	.29½	— .30
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09¼	— .09½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.39	— .40
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.47	— .48
Light, refined	lb.	.50	— .51
Dark	lb.	.49	— .50
Candelilla	lb.	.40	— .41
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.92	— .93
No. 1	lb.	.89	— .90
No. 2	lb.	.83	— .84
No. 3	lb.	.71	— .74
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.18	— .19
Japan	lb.	.25½	— .26½
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	— .36
*Bleached	lb.	.36	— .37
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	— .13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	— 5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.33	— 9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	—15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .08
Chrome	lb.	.20½	— .21½
Potash lump	lb.	.11	— .12
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12¾
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Low grade	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	— .12⅛
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	— .15
Red	lb.	.65	— .70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb	—	— .08¾
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	— .09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.24½	— .25½
Granulated, white	lb.	.23	— .25
*Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.03	— .04½
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	lb.	.14½	— .15
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .30
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¼	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¼
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅞	— .03⅛
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .75
Yellow	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.67	— .70
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.42½	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.37	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .39
Japanese	lb.	.35	— .35
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	260.00	—310.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27⅛	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		—	— 3.15
In bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.60
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.15	— 4.30
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c 100 lbs.		5.00	— 5.12½
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.17½	— .19
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32½
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	— .33
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.09	— .09½
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street

New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago

Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton.	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.27½	— .28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.04¼	— .06½

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
resol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12½	— .14
Flake	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Phenol	lb.	.40	— .44
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol; pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 7.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .60
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.17	— .18

*Nominal.

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.70	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .85
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
seudo-Cumol		—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
etranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	5.75	— 6.50
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	—23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B	lb.	—	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .35
Seed	lb.	.08½	— .11
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26½	— .29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China	lb.	.09	— .10⅞
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13	— .13½
*Pubna	lb.	—	— —

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	70.00	—80.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	— —
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¼	— .17¼
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	Nominal	
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.26	— .31
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.13	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .25
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10⅝
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liia	lb.	.07	— .07¾

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	14½	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.23½	— .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.25	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— —
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	—98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	—	— .16

*Nominal.

Degras, English	lb.	.28½	— .29
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.16½	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.62	— 1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	— 1.45
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.18
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— 1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17¼	— .18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.26½	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.80
* Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.30	— .45
Cases	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.17¾	— .17¾
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.60	— 1.63
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.30	— .35
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.40	— .45
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.30	— .35
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21½	— .22¾
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— 76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Pacific Coast	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
New York	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.69	— .69½
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.55½	— .56½
*Pitch, prime ....200-lb. bbl.		7.85	— 7.95
Rosin, com., to g'd....80 bbl.		15.75	—15.80
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		13.25	—13.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86	— .87
*Diamond 'I"	lb.	—	— —
V. S. O.	lb.	.85	— .86
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	— .80
Second Orange	lb.	.72	— .73
T. N.	lb.	.67	— .68
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68	— .69
Button	lb.	.80	— .81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.68	— .69
Bone, dry	lb.	.79	— .80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—56.00
Columbia		—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—64.26
Linseed cake, dom....	short ton	—	—55.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	54.50	—56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13	— .14
Caracas	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hayti	lb.	.11½	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.24	— .28
Trinidad	lb.	.14	— .14½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		—	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Potato, white or canary...	lb.	.18½	— .19

*Nominal.

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.....		4.12	— 4.34
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....		4.07	— 4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	— .11½
*Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	—	— .11½

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Nat.bu'le	Fed. eral ne:	War		
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	—	8.90	
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.Mills.ga.		1.00	— 1.05
Light, strained	gal.	—	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter..	gal.	—	— 1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	—	— 1.40
Prime	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17¼	— .18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
§Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.			
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—	— .17¾
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	—	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tanks	lb.	—	— .17¾
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .18
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67
*Cottonseed, crude,f.o.b.mills	lb.	—	— .17¾
Summer, yellow, prime,bbls	lb.	—	— .21
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.60
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.64	— 1.65
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— .18
Peanut, edible	lb.	—	— .22¾
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½	— .17¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.19¼	— .20¼
Yellow	lb.	.15	— .16½
House	lb.	.16½	— 17
Brown	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Lard, City	lb.	—	— .27
Compound	lb.	.23	— .24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29	— .29¼
Oleo	lb.	—	— .23½
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	— .21
City, prime	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Choice Country	lb.	.19	— .19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb	.21¼	— .21¼
City Fancy	lb.	—	— .19¾
Prime Packers	lb.	—	— .20
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.17¾	— .20
"A" White	lb.	.19¾	—* .20
"B" White	lb.	.18	— .18½
Yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
Brown	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bone	lb.	.11	— .12½
House	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	—	— .24½
Lard, city steam	lb.	.27	— .27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH MEN MEET

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Dec. 3.—Nearly 700 delegates are in attendance at convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. On Monday addresses of welcome were made by Secretary of State Langtry, State Treasurer Burrill, Mayor Peters, George R. Nutter of the Chamber of Commerce and March G. Bennett, president of the Paint and Oil Club of New England. Charles E. Field of Chicago, responded for the Association.

President George C. Morton in his annual address said: "The business outook is most encouraging. I feel that we can all look forward to a wonderful business the coming year. We are informed that the shipbuilding programme will be carried forward and that the railroads will be brought up to date. We know that the world is short of all kinds of goods, so there will be plenty of business for us all. The shortage of labor will be relieved by the return of 4,000,000 men to civil life. A point not to be forgotten is that these 4,000,000 men will be in better physical condition than they were when they started away and they will surely make things hum.

"The inability of our organization to answer intelligently inquiries that the United States Government has made regarding the consumption of raw materials and sales of point varnish products has convinced me that a statistical department of the paint and varnish industry is greatly needed and I recommend that the convention take such steps as are necessary to organize such a department."

PLANS OF BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CO.

Owing to the cancellation of Government contracts, the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Avenue R, Newark, N. J., is reducing operations at its works and decreasing its force of employees. The company has been a large producer of picric acid for munition manufacture, and has built a number of large additions to its plant during the period of the war. It is understood that the works will be converted into a plant for the manufacture of chemicals and intermediates, and when in full operation will give employment to practically the same number of employees as during the last few years. J. J. Dye is general superintendent.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	101	101
Am. Cot. Oil	38⅞	39⅜
Am. Cyan.	28	35
Am. Cy. pf.	56	62
Am. Linseed	40	40½
Am. Malt	3¾	4¼
Barrett Co.	101	104
By. Prod. Co.	118	122
Casein Co.	40	..
Day Chem.	..	..
Distillers' Secur.	46	46⅜
Dow Chem.	..	205
Dow Ch. pf.	..	95½
Elec. Blch.	..	..
Fed. Chem.	..	90
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101
Free Tx. nw.	33	35
Gen. Chem.	165	178
Grasselli	172	177¾
H'k Electro.	70	..
H'k Elec. pf.	70	85
Int. Agricul. pf.	51½	51½
Int. Salt	52	62
K. Solvay	150	165
Merrimac	94	98
Mulfrd Co.	55	60
Mutual Co.	150	..
Niag. A. pf.	87	92
Nat. A. & C.	15	20
N't A. & C. pf.	60	65
Penn. Salt	83	87
Rollin Ch.	40	50
Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Semet S.	180	190
Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Solv. Proc.	220	..
Stand. Ch.	70	90
Un. Drug	84	85
U. S. Indus. Alco.	96	96¼
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	111	112¾
Va.-Car. Chem.	52¾	53¾

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from November 23 to November 30—Exports for the month of September

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACIDS—
156,660 pounds various

BALSAMS—
10,886 pounds various

BEANS—
240 bushels castor.

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
33,000 pounds

CASEIN—
595,000 pounds

CHALK—
8,400 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.
300 pounds

COPRA—
70,650 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
28,080 pounds various dyes.
350 pounds cudbear
75,000 pounds divi divi
20,500 pounds indigo
100 pounds orchil liquor
4,782,850 lbs. quebracho extract

ESSENTIAL OILS—
14,550 pounds various
1,450 pounds petitgrain

GUMS—
8,523 pounds chicle
22,800 pounds sandarac

LEAVES—
400 pounds senna
4,000 pounds senna

MED. & DRUG PREPS.—
900 pounds medicine

MUSK—
25 pounds

OILS—
8,000 gallons coco nut
33,450 gallons coco nut
34,210 gallons coco nut

ROOTS—
3,600 pounds ipecac
400 pounds ipecac

SEEDS—
65,200 pounds coriander
72,000 pounds coriander
50,000 pounds coriander
26,500 pounds foenugreek
98,500 pounds foenugreek
29,600 pounds foenugreek
24,000 pounds cumin

SHELLAC—
93,380 pounds
10,568 pounds

SPICES—
1,388 pounds cassia
28,560 pounds cassia
257,600 pounds pepper
1,500 pounds nutmegs

STARCH—
12,000 pounds
400,000 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
125,000 pounds

WAX BEES—
56,150 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
22 pounds, Salvador
103 pounds, Mexico
5 pounds, Dutch Guiana

ACID, NITRIC—
7 pounds, Jamaica
66 pounds, San Domingo

ACID, SULPHURIC—
3,254 pounds, Barbados
10 pounds, Ecuador
2,758 pounds, Chile

ALCOHOL—
204 gallons, French W. Indies

BALSAMS—
600 pounds, various, England

BEANS—
22 pounds, vanilla, Chile

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
29,260 pounds, Brazil

COPPER SULPHATE—
900 pounds, Cuba
55,000 pounds, Spain

CORN STARCH—
3,000 pounds, Mexico
150 pounds, Virgin Islands

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
13,120 pounds gambier, Spain

GELATIN—
100 pounds, Newfoundland

GLYCERIN—
1,256 pounds, Venezuela
55 pounds, Panama

GUMS—
615 pounds arabic, Colombia
11 pounds arabic, Brazil

HONEY—
345 pounds, Canada
29,679 pounds, England

HOPS—
50 pounds, Trinidad
8 pounds, Barbados
20 pounds, Virgin Islands

LIME CHLORATE—
5,600 pounds, British Guiana

LIME CHLORIDE—
50 pounds, Virgin Islands

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
1,000 lbs. medicine, Colombia
120 pounds medicine, Cuba
35 pounds medicinal, Trinidad

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
134,400 pounds, Spain
144,680 pounds, Scotland
1,941 pounds, Ecuador
310 pounds, Colombia
15 pounds, San Domingo
10,680 pounds, Bolivia

PEPPERMINT OIL—
6 pounds, Dutch Guiana
4 pounds, Chile

SODA, ASH—
9,143 pounds, Mexico
457,403 pounds, Chile

SODA, CAUSTIC—
556,200 pounds, France
99,785 pounds, Colombia
5,050 pounds, Bolivia
849 pounds, Virgin Islands
100 pounds, British W. Indies

SODA, SAL—
890 pounds, Iceland
37,179 pounds, British Guiana
100 pounds, San Domingo
1,725 pounds, Honduras
3,425 pounds, Barbados
200 pounds, Jamaica

SODA, SILICATE—
24,900 pounds, Panama

SPONGES—
400 pounds, Argentina
3 pounds, Dutch W. Indies

SULPHUR—
1 ton, Cuba
7 tons, French W. Indies

ZINC OXIDE—
11,950 pounds, Mexico
1,760 pounds, French Guiana
2,025 pounds, Jamaica
11 pounds, Hayti
500 pounds, British W. Indies

WILL GOVERNMENT AID FOREIGN TRADE?

The Council on Foreign Relations, of which Elihu Root is Honorary Chairman, has addressed through its Board of Managers, a series of questions to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, as follows:

1. Just what restriction, if any, would be placed in the way of expansion of our foreign trade?

2. In your opinion, will such restrictions, if any, on foreign trade tend to limit home industries and create a serious condition of unemployment?

3. In the development of our foreign commerce and finance may we expect a similar assistance, co-operation, and protection from our Government that foreign competitors are receiving, and will receive from their Governments?

4. The Council has under consideration the sending of unofficial missions to various countries to investigate economic and social conditions—missions to make friends for America and increase cordial international relations, not only in the name of commerce, but in the name of close contacts of peoples with peoples. In this, to what extent may we have your endorsement and approval? Will objections be made by your Department to the dispatch of such missions?

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co. are 104 against 139 the week before, 136 the preceding week, and 185 the corresponding week last year.

New Incorporations

Snow Chemical and Color Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000; C. T. Howe, K. Tounoda, M. M. Bradley, 299 Broadway, New York.

Sisal Exporting Corp., Manhattan, chemical products and commodities, capital $10,000; M. F. Caule, S. Bermudez, R. Lombardo, 29 Broadway, New York.

Sun Chemical and Color Co., Dover, Del. capital $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B.Drew of Wilmington, Del.

Correctol Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000; A. M. Chase, R. L. and L. Cherburg, 911 Tiffany Street, Bronx, N. Y.

Post Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., chemicals, capital $10,000; Samuel L. Willard, Baltimore, Md., and Arthur W. Post, James A. South, and Henry W. Hilliard, Buffalo, N. Y.

American Nitration Co., Newark, N. J., capital $50,000; David L. Sumney of Waterbury, Conn., Alfred Weeks, Nutley, N. J., William A. Wachenfeld, Newark, N. J.

Prockter Price Soap Co., Dover, Del., capital $75,000; Fred R. Prockter, Robert E. Price, E. M. Price, all of Denver, Col.

A joint meeting of the American Chemical Society with the New York Section of the American Electro-chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Societe de Chimie Industrielle will be held on Friday evening, December 6, 1918, in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st Street. Officers for the New York Section of the American Chemical Society for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting. The program of the evening will consist of the following addresses, accompanied by lantern slides: Colonel William H. Walker, Chemical Warfare Service, "The Manufacture and Use of Toxic Gases"; Colonel Bradley Dewey, Chemical Warfare Service, "The Manufacture of Gas Defense Apparatus."

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